"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds southwesterly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,176. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½@74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The first fighting between the dervishes and the Anglo-Egyptian Army near Omdurman was reported yesterday. Five prisoners and a boat laden with grain were captured by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. The Nile has been bedded with torpedoes below Omdurman, and dervishes are advancing from the city to meet the expedition. The clash may come any hour. The Queen Regent of Holland yields the throne to her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, who comes of age to-day. The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich has been agreed to by the Premiers of the two countries. The Czar's proposal for universal peace was further commented upon at the capitals of all nations yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The record and findings in the case of Capt. Carter, an engineer officer of the army, have been in the hands of his counsel in New York for a month, it is said. A miscarriage of justice is feared.

Gen. Merritt left Manila yesterday on the steamer China on his way to attend the Peace Conference at Paris. The insurgents of the Philippines will make bold to send a representative, too. Gen. Otis is left as Acting Governor of Manila in the absence of Gen. Merritt.

J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn was stricken with apoplexy yesterday at one of the cottages of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, which he has occupied this Summer. The physicians in attendance reported last night that he had not regained consciousness, although his breathing had become more natural. They express no hope of his recovery.

The sick of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, 260 in number, reached the city yesterday afternoon, and twenty-eight of them went to various hospitals. The men look bad, but the surgeon in charge, Capt. Lindhein, says that they will all recover. There was an affecting scene when the sick men were met by their friends.

Page 2.

The Merchants' Association decided yesterday to send to Montauk to-morrow evening another vessel loaded with supplies for sick regular army soldiers.

President McKinley will leave Cleveland to-morrow, touching at Canton, so as to reach Montauk Point on Friday. He may spend the day and Saturday there. The members of his Cabinet and their ladies will arrive at Montauk Saturday.

Page 3.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first, who went through the Cuban campaign without illness, was yesterday compelled to take to his bed with a fever similar to that which attacked his men at Santiago. He talked interestingly of the campaign.

It was said yesterday at Bellevue Hospital that two of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment there may die. The others are recovering.

The soldier found yesterday morning in Forty-second Street, senseless and with broken skull, was identified later at Bellevue Hospital as James Cleary, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment. He was recruited after the regiment left for Cuba. His condition is serious.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was obliged to take to his bed yesterday. It is hoped that he will escape fever. He said that the officers of the Seventy-first will resume their old places in the militia when the regiment is mustered out on Oct. 27. He will try to have the mustering out done at the armory. Many persons called at the armory yesterday to inquire after friends and relatives who failed to return with the regiment.

Page 4.

Admiral Sampson visited Thomas A. Edison at West Orange yesterday, and was shown by the inventor through his works.

A generously disposed baker of Jersey City has undertaken the task of supplying pies for all the sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron now in port.

Three organizations have arranged to care for the helpless and needy soldiers who obtain furloughs and arrive in Long Island City on their way from Camp Wikoff to their homes.

Vice President Jarvis of the North American Trust Company, who established a branch office at Santiago, said yesterday that the city offers opportunities for conservative investors.

Dr. Anita N. McGee of Washington, who was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant, yesterday established temporary headquarters at the Army Building.

More than 100 Red Cross nurses are now at Camp Wikoff, and others will be sent to-day. A diet kitchen has been established at Fort Myer, Va., after some trouble, and one has also been established at Camp Alger.

The Massachusetts sailed yesterday for Boston to participate in a naval parade. The Yankee left for Philadelphia, where the New York Naval Militiamen will be mustered out. The cutter Calumet arrived from Norfolk.

Page 5.

There is talk in Tammany circles of the nomination of Edward Jacobs for the City Judgeship, now held by William M. K. Olcott.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee yesterday fixed the days and places for the conventions to choose delegates to the Senatorial, Congressional, and Assembly District and State Conventions. Patriotic resolutions were passed.

Page 7.

The work of the Arbitration Commission in Quebec is increasing. The question of a monument to Gen. Montgomery will be brought up.

A horseshoe in the cable slot on Seventh Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, caused two accidents yesterday, resulting in injuries more or less serious to a number of passengers.

David Kirkwood of Brooklyn went to the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Augsberg, at Bath and Eighteenth Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday, with the intention of killing his wife, who was staying there. Not finding her, Kirkwood shot Dr. Augsberg, but not seriously. Mrs. Kirkwood had been warned by a telephone message from her daughter that Kirkwood was on his way to kill her.

Page 8.

Brokers in the down-town exchanges are circulating petitions for a closing from Sept. 2 to Sept. 6, including Labor Day.

Page 9.

The law regarding the unlawful use of transfer tickets on street cars will go into effect to-morrow.

Charles A. Scott, editor of The Bolivar County (Miss.) Democrat, and Capt. C. E. Wright of The Vicksburg Dispatch fought a duel yesterday.

George W. Salisbury was appointed receiver of the American Life Association of Syracuse yesterday by Justice Edwards, in Albany.

Tin-can makers struck in all the factories at Lubec, Me., yesterday for more pay. A general strike is threatened throughout the State.

Page 10.

The open-air horse show at the Saratoga race track closed yesterday.

The first day's play in the junior tennis tournament at Newport took place yesterday.

The final doubles yesterday concluded the Niagara-on-the-Lake international tennis tournament.

[illegible] C. Herrick and Miss Fannie Beck of Rochester were drowned on Monday in Lake Ontario.

[illegible] was killed yesterday while [illegible] near Watertown. He was a [illegible] dealer in that place, and [illegible] had preached in the Dutch Reformed Church at Herkimer.

Page 11.

Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has [illegible] President McKinley a letter thanking him for his direction of affairs during the war.

Page 12.

[illegible] of three of the big Vanderbilt railroads may be centred in Chicago.

Conrad Singerly committed suicide in Greenfield, Mass., after firing at Mrs. Joseph Hibbard, who was wounded slightly.

Four heirs of Adolph Sutro have attacked the will in San Francisco, on the ground that the ex-Mayor was incompetent.

Bernard Owens, aged eight, was buried alive by playmates Monday after a sham battle. When taken out of the ground he was dead.

Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by officers of the Guatemalan Army. A horse dealer who crossed the line was beaten and his horses were seized.

Mayor Van Wyck returned yesterday from his vacation and signed the resolutions fixing the borough tax rate for 1898 at $2.01 and that providing for a peace celebration.

Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Commission will sail on the Seneca to-day. J. H. Maston, who will arrange postal facilities on the island, will also be a passenger.

The unknown woman who was knocked down by a cab on Monday at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street died yesterday without regaining consciousness. The cab driver was committed to the custody of the Coroner.

Peter Muller, a well-known resident of Bronx Borough, was yesterday arrested on an order issued by Justice McAdam, as the result of a suit for $75,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Marie M. Mueller, a former employe.

The Rev. C. S. Williams of Flatbush, who was accused of having threatened William E. Raynor of 1,284 Eastern Parkway with a revolver on Saturday, was discharged in the Grant Street Police Court yesterday. His son Edward was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

The Coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict to the effect that Emeline C. Reynolds came to her death at the Grand Hotel, on Aug. 16, as the result of a blow inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was arrested in connection with the murder, was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

HAWAII FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

Minister Sewall Sends the Document to Washington—Claims Against the Insular Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The incoming Hawaiian mail brought to the State Department the last report from United States Minister Sewall in his capacity of United States Minister. It also included several documents that will be interesting from a historical point of view.

The Minister transmits to the department the formal acceptance by President Dole of the act of the United States Congress annexing the islands to the United States. Mr. Dole also handed to Mr. Sewall the treaty of annexation that had been ratified by the Hawaiian Legislature, but which failed to receive the approval of the United States Senate. There was no occasion to deliver this document, but it is presumed that Mr. Dole did so to complete the record.

There are some claims outstanding against the late Government of Hawaii, mainly on account of British subjects. The adjustment of these will be a matter for future consideration. Among the issues satisfactorily closed, according to Mr. Sewall's report, was the claim of the Japanese Government against Hawaii for the illegal detention and return to Japan of certain Japanese coolie laborers who were excluded under a Hawaiian immigration law framed after that of the United States Chinese Exclusion act. The amount of the claim was about $75,000, and almost the last act of the expiring Hawaiian Government was to discharge this obligation, which came perilously near involving the United States and Japan in difficulty about a year ago.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN OUTING.

Clubs of Queens Borough Have Lively Time at Flushing.

The annual outing of the Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough took place yesterday at Donnelly's Grove, in Flushing. Fully 5,000 persons were present at different times during the afternoon and evening, and 2,500 dinners were served. The clubs uniting in the outing were the Democratic Club of Long Island City, the Sunswick Club of Astoria, and the Henry Walters Association of Newtown. Two brass bands accompanied the party, which went on special trolley cars.

During the afternoon there were a number of games and contests. The one furnishing the most amusement was a chase after a greased pig. This was won by William Mulligan of Astoria, who ruined a thirty-dollar suit of clothes in catching a five-dollar pig. The contest was practically a tie, as two others had their hands on the pig when he was stopped. The judges awarded the prize to Mr. Mulligan because it was held the pig recognized him as the captor by biting him.

Among those present were Senator Cantor, Police Captain Rhoades, Commissioner Keating, Alderman McKeaver, Charity Commissioner Sammis of Brooklyn, Deputy Chief of Police Clayton, Police Inspector Brooks, Thomas P. Farrell, and all the prominent Democrats of Queens. Speeches were made by Senator Cantor, John O'Donnell of Jamaica, and John P. Madden.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing off the South Carolina coast, and will probably move slowly up the Atlantic Coast. Rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic, Middle, and East Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States, and has fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley and Northern Rocky Mountain region. Increasing cloudiness and rain may be expected in the Middle Atlantic States, rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, showers in the upper lake region, and generally fair elsewhere. There will be a decided fall in the temprature in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley, which will extend to-night or to-morrow to the Lower Missouri, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	71	84
6 A. M.	66	70	85
9 A. M.	69	71	79
12 M.	78	78	82
4 P. M.	76	84	85
6 P. M.	74	84	82
9 P. M.	70	79	81
12 P. M.	67	77	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1897	70½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 4 P. M. and the lowest 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

MILES'S ALLEGED CHARGES

Impression that the Commanding General Seeks a Contest with Secretary Alger.

HIS POSITION AT SANTIAGO

Went There to Direct the Operations, Not as a Mere Spectator—Army Officers' View of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—When The Kansas City Star began to print interviews with Gen. Miles, in which the General commanding the army was apparently criticising his superior officer and provoking a demand for explanation, it was generally believed and asserted at the War Department that Gen. Miles would disavow the interviews, and that the matters discussed by him would drop out of sight, as merely newspaper gossip about much-discussed war situations.

To-day's publication, however, in which many hitherto unpublished communications between the War Department and the officers in Santiago are printed for the first time, evidently with Gen. Miles's help and approval, create the opinion that Gen. Miles is not only prepared to make a fight, but that he expects to force it as soon as he shall have reached Washington.

Secretary Alger has made several replies to those who sought to get his opinion of the publications authorized by Gen. Miles, and has made different answers. He expressed the opinion that the first interview was false, that Gen. Miles would disavow it, and to-day, having apparently become convinced that the interview first printed was authorized, and that the second was meant to support it, confined himself to the assertion that Gen. Miles was not deposed from command of the army at Santiago.

Gen. Miles gives to the public for the first time the dispatch of July 4 from Gen. Shafter, which created so much concern in Washington. It has since been learned that Gen. Shafter and some of his officers were disposed on July 2 to fall back from the position they had secured by the fighting of July 1, and intimations of that design led to a command from Washington to hold on, even if his lines were thin, as reinforcements would be sent to him with Gen. Miles. Gen. Wheeler has corroborated the information that there was a disposition to fall back, as he says he opposed it.

Military men say that Gen. Miles's dispatch to Shafter on July 7, the day he departed for Santiago, advising him to look out for an attempt by the enemy to turn his right flank and interfere with his communications, was the first "military" dispatch that went either way after operations began. It is regarded as a very plain indication, no matter what the Secretary of War intended, of Gen. Miles's determination to take command as soon as he came up with the army.

Now that attention is directed to the matter, it is plain that, while Secretary Alger regarded Gen. Miles as being by right in command of the army, wherever he might find it, very few of Gen. Miles's dispatches to the War Department were published, and prominence was given to all communications received from Gen. Shafter. At the same time, verbal assurances were plentiful here, at the office of the Secretary that Shafter had in no sense been superseded or reduced in command.

Gen. Miles's dispatch to Shafter of July 18, responding to one by Shafter in which allusion is made to the intention of Secretary Alger that Miles shall not command, shows that the dispatch, which is described as "Secret," and which has not been published, although reference has been made to it at the War Department more than once, was known to the Secretary, while Alger's dispatch, suggesting that the army stay where it was "until the fever has had its run," has never been put on the bulletin board at the department. Secretary Alger manifested more nervousness about this matter to-day than he has at any previous moment since the controversy arose.

It does not make any difference, say competent military persons, whether Secretary Alger wished to be "perfectly fair" to Shafter or not, about Gen. Miles assuming full command of the army when he reached it. Gen. Shafter was not in command of a geographical or other assignment, but was in command of an expeditionary force with part of the army. The General in command is authorized, under the laws, to command and direct all operations of the army, unless the President has otherwise distinctly ordered. Unless it can be shown that the President ordered that Gen. Miles should not, when he reached Santiago, exercise his lawful right to command, Gen. Miles's right to direct Gen. Shafter, in general compliance with the objects of the War Department, is unquestionable and cannot be successfully challenged.

This was Gen. Miles's view before he left Washington. Everybody who talked with him, and everybody to whom he made any statement in reply, obtained the impression that he was going to Santiago, not as a mere spectator, surrendering his lawful prerogative, but as the commander of the army, to whom a subordinate must of necessity yield without a question.

No one pretends to predict just what will come of the controversy. Gen. Miles may demand a court of inquiry and a court-martial, or the President may order one. It is not believed that Secretary Alger will press for an inquiry. He has already indicated his aversion for anything like such an investigation as this would be, as it would inevitably open the whole subject of the conduct of the campaign. Without an inquiry nothing can be done to Gen. Miles.

It is not believed that Secretary Alger, when the Miles interview was mentioned to him to-day, asked whether Gen. Miles knew what the penalty was for such utterances. That threat, if made, would imply an opinion that Miles has done something for which Secretary Alger imagines he should be punished, and that he is prepared to subject Miles to the punishment when the opportunity arrives.

DEATH AT THEIR WEDDING HOUR

Texas Man Expires and His Bride-Elect Is Killed by a Runaway.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 30.—George Arnold and Allie Lankford of Fannin County were to be married at Lannius yesterday. Mr. Arnold fell ill last Friday, and sent Miss Lankford notice. Yesterday he grew worse and sent for her to come to his bedside, but she happened to be away from her home in a carriage.

The horse ran away, and Miss Lankford was killed. At almost the same moment Arnold died, and neither of the betrothed knew of the death of the other.

The young couple were buried side by side to-day at Lannius.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, Penn., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Courtesies Expected from France—Members Not to be Hampered by Interference of European Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Justice White is to have a conference with Secretary Day when the latter returns to Washington, about the end of the present week, and it is supposed that it will be then definitely determined whether or not the former will consent to abide by his first decision to serve as a member of the Peace Commission. At last accounts the Justice was in Cooperstown, N. Y., on a vacation.

M. Thiebaut, the Secretary of the French Embassy, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore to-day, supposedly with reference to the accommodation to be provided for the commission when it reaches Paris. While details have not yet been arranged, it is believed that the French Government will afford the commission suitable rooms in the French Foreign Office, and that it will be treated with distinguished consideration.

No outside pressure from any source will be permitted to be brought to bear upon the commission, it being admitted that, notwithstanding the keen interest all Europe may have in the work of the commission, the body must be allowed to deal with all questions coming before it under the protocol without interference from any country besides the United States and Spain.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A conference of great importance was held at Col. Herrick's home to-night. President McKinley, Secretary Day, and Justice White were the conferrees, and they were closely together after dinner until a late hour. It was admitted that the conversation had to do with the appointment of the Peace Commission offered by the President to Justice White, but at a late hour it was announced that no definite conclusion had been reached, although hope was expressed that Justice White would see his way clear to accept the appointment.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Cabinet council did not meet to-day, and the names of the Spanish Peace Commissioners are not yet officially known.

Señor Sagasta consulted with several politicians on the subject and to-night prepared instructions for the commission.

The opinion regarding the American Commissioners held here is that they will show a tendency to treat Spanish interest harshly, but are nevertheless likely to carry out President McKinley's ideas.

The Cabinet Council to-morrow, says Senor Sagasta, will deal with the nomination of the Peace Commissioners, and, so far as possible, Commissioners will be appointed who are conversant with international law, financial matters, and colonial questions, especially regarding the Philippines. In fact, this last point will largely determine the choice of the Commissioners.

CUBAN COMMISSION'S STAFF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following officers have been ordered to accompany Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Military Commission, to Havana: Major W. E. Almy, Capt. J. B. Foraker, Major C. J. Allison, Capt. L. C. Griscom, Capt. Jay Cooke third, and Capt. Juan S. Hart. Ernest L. Tosca, who has been connected with the Havana Consulate for six years, and was Gen. Lee's secretary for three years, has been designated to go to Havana with the commission as one of its secretaries.

MERRITT LEAVES MANILA.

He Will Make His Way to Attend the Paris Peace Convention—Insurgents Aggressive.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 30.—The United States transport China left here to-day, having on board Major Gen. Merritt and his staff. The General is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Gen. Otis is Acting Governor of Manila. Gens. Greene and Babcock, with their staffs, are bound for Washington.

Opacible, the insurgent leader, is going to Hongkong in order to confer with the insurgent Junta there. He will receive Aguinaldo's final instructions by cable. Agoncillo, another of the insurgent leaders, is going to Washington.

It is considered probable that the insurgent Junta of Hongkong will send a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Aguinaldo remains at Bakoor.

Hundreds of unarmed insurgents visited Manila yesterday.

Rear Admiral Dewey has declined to permit the coastwise steamers to resume running pending a settlement of the Philippine question.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish Governor of the Visayas Islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself Governor General of the Spanish dominions in the Philippine Islands, and to have invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

The body of Mr. E. H. Rawson-Walker, the former British Consul here, who died before the surrender of Manila to the American forces, which were temporarily lodged in the Catholic Cemetery, were interred to-day in the Protestant Cemetery.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Wesley Merritt's last official act before leaving was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send an emissary to represent them at the proceedings of the Paris Grand Commission. Gen. Aguinaldo has sent an agent to Hongkong to inform Filipe Agoncillo, the insurgent leader, of his appointment for this duty. Gen. Whittier succeeds Gen. Greene as Intendente."

Generals Ordered Home from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Orders have been sent by the War Department to Manila directing that Gen. Greene, United States Volunteers, be sent to San Francisco to be mustered out, that Gen. Babcock return to San Francisco for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of California, and that Major Simpson report at Washington for duty in the Adjutant General's office.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN VERY ILL.

Stricken with Apoplexy at a Saratoga Cottage—He Is Not Expected to Recover.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who has occupied a United States Hotel cottage since the latter part of June, was stricken with apoplexy early to-day.

The attending physician, Dr. G. F. Comstock of this place, and Dr. Henry Hun of Albany, have been with Mr. Stranahan constantly since his attack. To-night they reported that Mr. Stranahan was still unconscious, but that his breathing is more natural. However, it is doubtful whether Mr. Stranahan will recover.

CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK

Dr. Senn Says There Will Be a Typhoid Epidemic If Troops Are Not Moved.

FIVE DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Gen. Wheeler Orders Gen. Ames to Make a Thorough Investigation of the Camp and Find Out Who Is Responsible for Errors.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 30.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, who is in charge of the surgical ward and who is a close personal friend of Col. Forwood, has been claiming right along since he saw the camp grounds here that it would not be long before there would be serious troubles. He has ever since coming to the camp advocated the carrying out of Health Officer Doty's plan of sending all the men suffering from typhoid away, and treating them in New York or some other city.

To-day Dr. Senn made the positive statement that if the camp was not closed within six weeks or two months there would be an outbreak of typhoid which would pale the horrors of the other camps. He says the ground here is about as perfect as possible for the spread of the disease. The infected particles perculate through the sand, which quickly becomes filled with the poisons, and every drop of rain and every drop of water thrown upon the surface drives and carries the poison further down, and within a short time the germs will have reached the water supply.

Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every case of typhoid fever brought into the camp will have recovered or have died, and that the time the conditions begin to look as if they had improved, there will come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn. If one case of typhoid, or even a dozen, were being treated, then they would be of use, but it would require an ocean of disinfectants and sterilizers to kill all the germs that get into the ground at the hospitals here. Every day and many times each day disinfectants are sprinkled about the camp, but there is comparatively little disinfectant to the amount of poison. That is Dr. Senn's idea of it.

Dr. Brown, who is the executive head of the general hospital, differs, and says there is little or no danger, and that the precautions taken are ample, and that at the worst it would take months for the conditions which Dr. Senn foretells to prevail. He points to the fact that every article used in the hospital is disinfected and sterilized continually, and that sterilizers are continually being sprinkled about the camp and introduced into the surrounding earth. He does not think contagion will result from the filtration of the disease germs to the water supply.

Dr. Senn Expected It.

Col. Forwood is silent and does not talk, but Dr. Senn and he are close friends and have practiced and journeyed together, and it is hardly likely that Dr. Senn has become an alarmist without having had a talk or two with him. The hospital doctors have nothing to say. They are content to let those above them fight it out unless their opinions are asked officially.

Dr. Senn says that the condition of the troops who went to Puerto Rico was bad and that he expected just what has happened there and says the outbreak of typhoid was to be expected. He examined Camp Thomas early and predicted an outbreak of typhoid. It was a natural result of so many men there, and the conditions there were no worse than those here, if as bad. There the camp had the advantage of starting with all well men and this one started out with the disadvantage of having all sick ones and many of the sick suffering from one of the most easily spread diseases.

Dr. Senn thinks the best thing to do is to hurry the troops away from Montauk and reduce the camp just as rapidly as possible. He thinks the regulars should get back to barracks as soon as possible, and there remain under the care of their regimental Surgeons, who could direct their course of conduct and their diet, and that they would soon be on the road to recovery.

The regimental surgeons are worrying and make no secret of it. They have so many men on their hands who ought to be in the hospital, but who will not report at sick call, and when the Surgeons go to them upon the report of a tent mate the men say they are all right and there is nothing the matter with them. Cases are told of where men who have been excused from duty by their officers day after day claim they are not sick and even try to do duty. These men have a dread of going to the hospital and prefer to remain with their companies to going there.

The Shinnecock Arrives.

The steamboat Shinnecock, which has been chartered by the War Department for use as a hospital ship to transport sick from here to the city hospitals, arrived this evening, but has no pilot. One will be secured at once. She is far better fitted for this service than the army transports, and unless the Relief or the Solace, which are fitted up as hospital ships, were used there could not be an improvement. The officials hold that the Shinnecock is better than either of the two big ships, because she is easier to load and unload, and this on the short trips she will be called on to make will be an important item.

The Shinnecock will to-morrow have a whole division outfit of doctors and nurses sent on board, and they will remain permanently on board of her and have charge of the sick during the trips. When the division hospital goes on board all the belongings and supplies will go with them, and the supplies hereafter will be delivered to them just as if the hospital was on land.

Dr. Gonzalo said this afternoon that there had not been a death from yellow fever in the camp. He maintains that the supposed yellow fever is malarial fever in aggravated form. The Surgeons agree that there is no epidemic in camp at present and that all the sick are ill as a result of conditions elsewhere.

Things are now running smoothly in the hospitals, and there is plenty of proper food for all, and, what is more important, the sick are getting it.

John R. Long of Louisville, Ky., to-day made an offer to Gen. Wheeler to accommodate troops at his home this Winter should it be necessary to keep the men in camp when the cold weather arrives. The letter was sent to Gen. Sternberg in Washington. Gen. Wheeler took no action on the letter, as he is to be relieved from command of the camp, and also because he does not know how long the soldiers will remain in camp.

Dr. Welston of Washington arrived at the camp to-day. He was sent by Surgeon General Sternberg and began securing and analyzing the blood of the men who suffered from yellow fever in Cuba, but who have since recovered. The doctor will stay in camp for some time. When he gets through, he will report to the experts, who in turn will inform Gen. Sternberg of the effects of yellow fever and other contagious diseases of the men. Eventually the results will become part of the war records of the Surgeon General's office.

Deaths in the Hospitals.

The patients in the general hospital, according to the report to-day, showed 1,342, while in the detention wards there are 530.

The following men are reported to have died in the hospitals to-day: Charles Chapin, a Sergeant of the Second Massachusetts; Frederick Sneller, Company H, Eighth Regular Infantry, both from typhoid; —— Murphy, Troop F, Second United States Cavalry; William H. Newcomb, Company H, Twenty-first Regular Infantry, and N. H. Marshall, Company G, First Illinois Volunteers, dysentery.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos, and Specialist arrived to-day. The Berlin had the First Illinois, 886 men, 160 of whom were sick. One man, Private A. Waldron of Company A, died this morning. Gen. Bates and staff were on board. The San Marcos, which left New York yesterday, had 397 men on board, 94 of whom were sick. The Specialist carried Companies A, Second Artillery; A, First Artillery; F, Fourth Artillery, and F, Sixth Artillery. There were 118 men, and two of them were sick. She had 252 horses on board.

Camp Wikoff is going to be investigated. Gen. Wheeler to-day designated Gen. Adelbert Ames, chief of staff on Gen. Kent's staff, as investigator, and charged him with the duty of investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers to make inquiry, and is said to be especially fitted for this duty and to be fearless. Gen. Wheeler's directions are to get at the bottom of everything that has been complained of.

The things Gen. Ames is to investigate are: Why is the general condition of the camp so poor, and why do the conditions that prevail exist, and what is responsible? Why were troops sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them? Why, since there was but one railroad leading into the camp, were boats not used to carry men and provisions from the source of supply, New York City? Why were needed medicines not ordered, or if they were ordered why were they not obtained? Why is the conditions of the hospitals congested? Why were transports allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and relief being sent them?

There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster-out. They want to be treated as are the rest of the volunteers. The present plan is to muster them out as soon as possible and without the usual furlough. They say they want to be treated as are the others, and want to be given sixty days' furlough at full pay and then be mustered out and sent home at the usual mileage and ration allowance.

They claim they are as much entitled to this as any one, and think they should receive it. As the officials thought they were showing the Rough Riders a favor in treating them as was proposed and as will probably be done, they will probably be surprised at the men having fault to find.

The coming of President McKinley is anxiously awaited. There are some things which Gen. Alger left undone, and an effort will be made to get the President to sanction some things which even Gen. Alger was not asked to do. It is pretty certain that Gen. Wheeler has been laying in a lot of information, and there is reason to believe that before the President goes away there will be some more improvements.

MORE FOOD FOR REGULARS.

The Merchants' Association Will Send Another Vessel Loaded with Supplies to Montauk.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report of S. C. Mead and William R. Corwine of the association, who had charge of the cargo of food sent to Camp Wikoff, for distribution among the suffering soldiers of the regular army. After hearing this report the Directors continued the committee in power, authorizing it to make arrangements for another shipment for the same purpose, and if possible to dispatch a vessel not later than to-morrow night.

John H. Starin agreed to furnish a boat at actual cost. The vessel will load at Pier 13, North River, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, from 9 o'clock to-morrow morning until 6 o'clock of that evening. Mr. Starin's men will receive, receipt for, and load all goods. The committee also has prepared a circular announcing briefly what had been done, and calling for contributions of either money or goods.

The food sent on the first steamer which left here Saturday, and which food was distributed on Sunday, went a long way toward relieving the suffering of the sick regular soldiers, but more is needed.

"We saw the conditions as they existed there," the committee reports, "and know what they are. There are shockingly sick men in the regiment, and who are not in the hospitals, who had not, until some charitably disposed people came to their aid, received anything but army rations. Those rations are good enough for well men in active service, but they are not such as sick men can eat and digest. It is not too much to say that those men are literally starving. Their wants are only relieved to the extent of the provisions received through charitably disposed people."

CAPT. CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

His Counsel in New York Allowed to Detain the Papers for a Month—Justice May Miscarry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—According to information received here, and which appears to deserve acceptance, the record and findings of the Carter court-martial, which were supposed to be in possession of the Secretary of War, to whom they had been sent in due course by the Judge Advocate General, to be in turn transmitted to the President, have been for a month past in New York, in charge of eminent counsel employed by the friends of Capt. Carter. The Judge Advocate General can give no information about the case in any way. His duty was discharged when he went over the trial and findings to see whether the accused officer had had a fair trial.

If the sentence of dismissal from the service, imprisonment, and heavy fine reported to have been imposed were by him regarded as unjust or excessive he probably so reported. The Secretary of War, on receipt of the findings, had but one duty to perform. If Capt. Carter was sentenced to dismissal and the Advocate General considered the sentence justified by the evidence, the Secretary of War was expected merely to indorse the findings and send them to the President for his approval, as without this the sentence of dismissal would be inoperative.

The remarkable surrender of the papers to the accused, to be held by him for more than a month, strikes many persons here as calculated to impair discipline and respect for courts-martial. A prominent officer of the army who was connected with this case in its earlier stages expressed the opinion that it was useless to try an engineer officer, as it would be impossible to convict him.

Judging from the history of such cases it seems to be in the way of verification, but the making true of such a prediction will come so near to being a scandal that the army, it is asserted, cannot well afford, to permit it. Just what the eminent counsel in New York expect to do with the Carter case is not related, but it is not believed that the detention of the papers for a month is indicative of a purpose to strengthen the Government's case.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.
Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

SICK OF THE EIGHTH HERE

Two Hundred and Sixty New York Soldiers Arrive from Chickamauga by Train.

A TEARFUL WELCOME GIVEN

Affecting Scenes at the Grand Central Station—Many Men Are Taken to Hospitals and Others to Their Homes.

The City of New York, which had on the previous day welcomed back with vociferous enthusiasm her fighting sons of the Seventy-first, received another body of returning volunteers yesterday afternoon with a welcome in which tears were mingled. They were the members of the Eighth Regiment, 260 in all, whom privation and illness had so disabled that they had had to turn their backs on the camp at Chickamauga to seek in the homes which they left in their country's service not long ago the restoration of their shattered health.

They had marched out with beating hearts and leaping pulse and visions of glorious, if gory, victories in mind, as they heard the cheers of their fellow-citizens on every hand. They returned gaunt, worn, and listless, with no experience but camp privation, weariness, and pain to cherish as the reward of their service, and to a greeting in which grief struggled with joy for the mastery.

The train that brought in the sick soldiers drew up in the Grand Central Station at 2:48 P. M., a welcome sight to the crowds that had been sweltering there, some since 10 o'clock, in the hope of seeing relatives or friends leave the cars. The train, which included twelve passenger coaches and one baggage car, had left Buffalo about 1:30 A. M. The regimental sick had left Chickamauga at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and had passed through Cleveland before reaching Buffalo. The patients were non-commissioned officers and privates, in charge of Assistant Surgeon George W. Lindhein of the regiment, who ranks as Captain. He had several paid assistants with him and had also the help of some of the men whose cases were least serious, in caring for their feebler comrades.

Many Await the Train.

The platforms, a short distance from the place where the train pulled in, were crowded with those who awaited its coming, and whose minds were so occupied with this expectation that they bore the heat and closeness with patience. Some of course had been merely attracted in the hope of seeing the soldiers, who were hardly less interesting after having stood the rigors of camp life than if they had seen actual fighting. Many, on the other hand, had a keen personal interest in the sufferers, and were vigorous in denouncing the treatment which they believed had been accorded them.

A detachment of fifty patrolmen, under Capt. Young of the Twenty-third Precinct, was there to keep them within lines and keep another crowd from entering the driveway for vehicles which led in to the car platform from Forty-second Street. They kept this driveway clear without difficulty, but it was a much harder contract to restrain the friends of the incoming soldiers from crowding to the train from near-by platforms, as they found in due time.

A detail of officers and men of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment was on hand to do what they might for the sick men. These included Major Romer, Capt. Baker, Capt. Hageman, Capt. Wolff, Surgeon Hawkes, Sergts. Perney, Bernstein, Felt, and Helmerich; Corp. Corbusier, and Privates Billet and Fisher. Major Daniel M. Appel, the regular army officer detailed to look after sick and wounded soldiers brought to this city, was present. Commissioner of Charities Keller and Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital also met the train.

Besides three ambulances from Bellevue, one from Gouverneur Hospital, and several from various other hospitals, there were a few police patrol ambulances awaiting the sick soldiers. They were all drawn up in the driveway, and doctors and attendants were with them in abundance. Superintendent Hornby of Flower Hospital was present. Dr. R. M. Rawls, Dr. R. L. Baker, and Dr. F. C. Edgerton were the physicians from Bellevue.

The train was divided after its arrival, several of the cars being pulled out and switched on to a second track to facilitate debarkation.

The Sick Men Welcomed Back.

When the more vigorous of the patients began to clamber down the carsteps and wend their way slowly forward the trembling women who had awaited them hurried among the sufferers to recognize or to inquire for the beloved faces of their own. To many of these anxious ones, whose patriotic service had been the unrewarded bearing of burdens of sorrow in the quietness of their home life, the joy of the reunion was tempered by a shock that wrenched the nerves. The men they sent away did not seem as these men who returned. The thin shoulders about which they threw their eager arms, the worn cheeks they caressed in hysterical frenzy, bore a likeness like that of a caricature to the old figures and the old faces. Their eyes, listless and hollow; their sunken cheeks, fringed with the growth of a few days' beard; their lifeless carriage and walk and low, discouraged voices, told tales of suffering, of weakness more easily felt than described. They carried their haversacks and blankets with a difficult born of illness, and seemed too bitterly rebuffed by fate to even delight in their homecoming.

The scene at the platform was intense in pathetic and dramatic interest. On one hand stood a single, unnoticed private, whose friends had not found him and whose weakness made him hesitate at the burden of his journey home. At another a pallid, tearful woman begged a comrade patient for news of her sick soldier. One knew not whether to pity most the emaciated men who returned with such evidences of past suffering and present enfeeblement or the relatives who clung to them and wept at their misfortune.

A characteristic incident occurred when the train was divided. One woman saw her husband standing, the ghost of his former self, on a car platform, and bounded past the police to reach him. Just then the train parted and as the car was drawn out of the station the woman swooned. She came to her senses shortly, and found the car back on another track. Two of her husband's comrades brought her to him, and she was so overcome at seeing him that she would have fallen again had she not been caught.

Miss Mary Poggi had come with her sister to the station to find her brother, Corp. Andrew Poggi. She knew him to be seri-

seriously ill, as he had sent her word that he was unable longer to answer letters, and feared the worst. "Do you know," she asked of a private, "if there is a man named Poggi among the passengers?" "Yes, sure," he replied. "Poggi is here." "Oh!" she gasped eagerly. "Is he dead? Is he dead?" "No, he's not dead," said the private, as soothingly as he could. "Oh! that's good, that's good," she murmured. A few minutes later she was following her brother, who was being carried on a litter. He had failed to recognize her, and she moaned and wept as she went.

Another woman followed another litter, muttering desperately, "Oh, my God! My husband! my husband!" One woman had a little girl with her, and together they saw a fever-racked sufferer placed in an ambulance. The child broke out hysterically: "Oh, papa, papa; come here and kiss me. Oh, papa, come home with me." The man raised himself on his elbow, and gazed at the little one with the glassy stolidity born of his condition, and then sank back on his couch without a word.

A cheerful contrast to this scene was a glimpse of a rosy-cheeked, elderly woman, the mother of Private William McDonough of Company L. Her son had fallen in with a mule, who evidently burned to revenge his slain brother of Matanzas, and the result was two weeks in the hospital for the young man. She had found him and was hurrying along gleefully with her prize, patting his arm and talking to him in delight. "So you've got your boy," some one called to her. "Shure," she answered. "I've got him, the spalpeen; 'e's all right." The bystanders agreed that he was.

One hollow-cheeked lad leaned against a post disconsolately and complained that he had had nothing but milk on the way up save what citizens had given him. "I'm well enough now to walk," said he, "but I don't feel like lugging this thing," indicating his haversack on the ground; "it weighs about eighty pounds. I've got to go to Ninety-eighth Street and Second Avenue." Just then a rosy-cheeked, poorly dressed boy came up. He heard the remark and said, shyly: "I'll carry yer pack to Ninety-eighth Street fer ye, if ye want." The offer was in a low tone, and the soldier had to be notified of it by a bystander. Then he said, "Oh, you couldn't lift that." "Yes, I kin," said the boy, and he proved his word. Then the soldiers and others who stood by strapped the haversack on the little chap's sturdy back, and the pair disappeared together. Perhaps the sick man was not too feeble to notice the chivalry in this little lad of the streets.

William H. Demerest of 975 Eighth Avenue was at the station to meet his son and displayed a telegram reading: "Meet me Grand Central Tuesday 10 o'clock. Am sick. Wait. Roscoe." Young Demerest, who belongs to Company D, went to Flower Hospital. One old man came from West Hoboken to try to find his son, Victor Brioschi, who is sixteen years old, and he said had enlisted in Company G under the name of Charles White. The boy was not on the train.

Litters Put into Use.

The men who were too weak to stand were carried on litters, policemen putting aside the crowd in each case to make room. These looked so worn and thin, so hollow-eyed and listless, that the hearts of their relatives might well sink at the sight. They were still well tanned, as were almost all the patients. Those of the soldiers who were well enough were allowed to go to their homes or those of their friends, as the entire detachment has thirty days' furlough. Some of them rode away in carriages.

The men destined for the various hospitals were put quickly into ambulances, where some of them reposed on blanketed beds, and soon started off. Mrs. Jacques, the wife of the proprietor of the Murray Hill, and one other woman had a milk tank on the station platform to minister to the comfort of the more vigorous patients, and many of them accepted their hospitality. One would run across the invalids all down the long platform, carrying tumblers of milk to comrades.

DENOUNCE TREATMENT OF MEN.

Waiting Relatives Spend the Time Reading Letters from Their Loved Ones.

Hours before the time for the arrival of the train a great crowd of relatives and friends of the expected men gathered at the station, and these spent the time in comparing notes and denouncing the treatment accorded to the soldiers at Camp Thomas. Many had received letters from the soldiers at the camp. The letters were displayed and extracts read from them.

One woman in a loud tone of voice stated that she had just received a letter from her son, who was in camp, dated Aug. 27. The letter said that out of the 1,200 men in the camp 550 were very sick. There was a positive lack of food, and the water they drank was absolutely filthy.

Officers constantly threatened the men when they complained, and when asked to be discharged they were menaced with punishment. They were urged to stay their two years out and go to Cuba. The statement was made and repeated that if the men were discharged now they would only get a camp discharge, which was a dishonorable discharge. If they remained their full time they would get an honorable discharge. The writer of the letter stated that he had not sufficient food to keep him alive and was obliged to shut his eyes when he drank the water. One of the horses which died was allowed to remain in a state of decomposition within six feet of the camp kitchen

Capt. Lyons, he said, was missing, and Lieut. Jacoby had resigned. These two officers, the writer said, had been particularly solicitous about the condition of the men, and since they had gone the men in his company had suffered terribly. The men got in many instances only one meal a day.

The writer said that when Surgeon Terry saw the situation he cried out:

"My God, men, go back where you came from!"

Another man in the group at the station said that his son had written that one-half the rations served at the camp were rotten. The writer said he had spent twenty-four hours in the guardhouse for complaining of the rations. The officers, he said, browbeat the men and terrorized them to make them appear satisfied.

One woman with tears streaming down her face said: "If there ever comes another time when the Government wants soldiers it will have to draft them." A man standing near added with earnestness: "If a boy of mine ever enlisted again I'd kill him before he got into camp."

One woman read aloud the following letter from her son, dated Chickamauga, Aug. 27:

"To tell the truth nobody could be any worse than I am at present. I am in a heavy fever. My head is bursting, and my knees are sore. Nothing but cold sweat is coming through me. To keep nothing back, the Eighth Regiment is in a horrible state; 208 men leave for the New York hospitals, though 100 more are wanting to go who are in the regimental headquarters here. The sickness here is terrible.

"I see in to-night's Chattanooga's papers we are to be mustered out. We are all glad of it. We are willing to go to hell if they will only take us out of this place. You would not believe the kind of a place it is. It is simply horrible. I hardly weigh 120 pounds. The people here charge us all kinds of prices for the things we need, and always three times as much as the regular price. I am so weak and dizzy that I could remember nothing about the cigars you sent. Twenty-seven of our men are dead, and twice as many will die as the Seventy-first lost in battle."

This is the way the hundreds of relatives of the sick men spent the time waiting for the train.

LIST OF THE SICK MEN.

Following is a roster of the sick soldiers of the Eighth Regiment brought to this city yesterday:

Company A.

Bergen, Chris,
Bergen, William H.,
Brower, William F.,
Cook, George,
Dougherty, Joseph,
Dennison, Thomas,
Devlin, James E.,
Ebert, ——,
Gunn, John,
Garman, ——,
Flyn, Frank,
Hansdorf, Henry,
Herbold, G. W.,
Jones, W. S. H.,
Just, ——,
Kurts, Henry W.,
Little, ——,
Martin, Charles,
McBride, B. J.,
Norton, ——,
O'Rourke, Patrick,
O'Brien, Dan J.,
Parker, William H.,
Quirk, James,
Roth, John R.,
Rich, ——,
Vaughn, ——,
Yerston, ——.

Company B.

Beckman, Arthur W.
Bennett, C. F.
Brinkman, ——.
[illegible], ——.
Coleman, Thomas A.
Conway, John F.
Daly, George R.
[illegible], Jacob N.
[illegible], ——.
[illegible], Stanley.
[illegible], ——.
Heeney, ——.
Henrici, Adolph.
Lenahan, John H.
McCormick, Joseph.
McGuire, F. B.
McGurk, John E.
O'Malley, Charles.
O'Neill, ——.
Ryan, George J.
Sharp, John A.
[illegible], John B.

Company C.

Breitenbach, Henry,
Baxter, And. J.,
Brickley, ——,
Benefaldt, ——,
Carnegie, John G.,
Clark, Robert M.,
Deggan, ——,
Ernst, Anton,
Farrell, E. P.,
Franco, Ellery,
Fredericks, Henry,
Gerhardt, Chas.,
Hamill, F. P.,
Harris, Thos. J., Jr.,
Hermanspau, ——,
Jordan, ——,
Kerr, William,
Ludin, Louis M.,
Malloy, John,
McEntree, Jos. L.,
Murray, Thos. J.,
Muller, ——,
McGloin, ——,
Nolan, John B.,
Porter, ——,
Schaeffer, W. H.,
Stack, Harry J.,
Unn, Anthony,
Welsh, John,
Walsh, Jas. F., Jr.,
Worth, ——.

Company D.

Besser, I. P.,
Christiensen, C.,
Chapman, Andrew,
Calat, ——,
Demerest, R. N.,
Dunkley, W. P.,
Dassan, Henry,
Enright, ——,
Feneneran, ——,
Healy, Dennis J.,
Jesser, Charles,
Lind, Oscar C.,
Lowenthal, Leo,
Morris, ——,
McNulty, C. A., Jr.,
Michaels, ——,
Newcomb, H. C.,
Rodder, P. P.,
Reinckens, J. A.,
Reilly, ——,
Scanlon, George A.,
Schaukweiler, George,
Tier, ——,
Wyatt, ——,
Yoerg, F. J.

Company E.

Barth, Charles,
Burdge, Harry,
Coyle, Joseph,
Heissler, Charles,
Kennedy, Asa R.,
Lipphard, A.,
McConnety, B.,
McDonald, ——,
O'Brien, Thomas,
Powers, Nicholas,
Piggot, ——,
Stipp, ——,
Stayskill, N. J.,
Strong, ——,
Shedak, ——,
Terry, James E.,
Van Roedeck, H.,
Whalen, Pierce,
Waznewski, ——,
Weissner, ——,
Wenzel, ——.

Company F.

Armstrong, ——,
Comstock, Thomas W.,
Clipper, ——,
Deutz, Herbert,
Duncan, James,
Gross, Max,
Hardeman, ——,
Keppner, ——,
Keller, George A.,
Lorenz, George, Jr.,
McLaughlin, ——,
Mahone, ——,
O'Conner, Joseph,
Poggi, And.,
Rais, ——,
Reilly, ——,
Robertson, ——,
Scanlon, T. J.,
Sichel, Nath.,
Stuber, Nath.,
Stuber, William,
Weber, Fred,
Weisel, William.

Company G.

Bergen, ——,
Berk, ——,
Church, Frank C.
Cunningham, J. P.,
Farrell, C. J.
Foss, Frank.
Garry, ——,
Green, John J.
Hasselbach, ——,
Johnson, ——,
Kleine, Charles,
Kopf, ——,
Kennedy, W. K.
Labelle, H. P.
Lux, William.
Lynn, W. E., Sergt.
Mangan, ——,
Moser, A. J.
Pempee, ——,
Schiff, Joseph.
Sullivan, John.
Schroeder, ——,
Terry, ——,
White, ——,

Company H.

Brennan, ——,
Carney, ——,
Coveny, Walter A.,
Favour, James H.,
Farrell, F. P.,
Farrell, A.,
Kneiber, ——,
Murray, ——,
Pertell, J. A.,
Redgate, Louis,
Whalen, ——,
Zeres, ——,

Company L.

Boyd, John H.,
Bushnell, Edward D.,
Bottame, Charles H.,
Cassel, H. H.,
Cooper, William,
Davis, T. W.,
Egan, Francis,
Fox, Edward A.,
Farrell, George,
Farnan, Patrick,
Gordon, ——,
Harburger, ——,
Harrin, James R.,
Kavanaugh, H.,
Kelly, ——,
Mitchell, Thomas,
Moore, James,
McCormack, C.,
Nolan, ——,
Sabate, J. B.,
Spahn, Charles,
Smith, C.,
Schaeffer, C. C.,
Woodbury, ——,

Company I.

Deutschberger, ——
Fitzsimmons, Edw.,
Glover, Joseph,
Ganno, ——,
Geller, Joseph,
Kearns, ——,
Lange, ——,
McDonough, J.,
Osher, ——,
Reilly, Arch.,
Simon, Mauvis,

Company K.

Apsworth, Charles,
Brady, ——,
Dark, Edward,
Dickie, William,
Demorest, J.,
Donovan, ——,
Fagan, Joseph N.,
Henessey, Joseph,
Hasselbach, ——,
Jacobs, Daniel,
Loughran, James B.,
Lynch, ——,
Rutledge, Thomas F.,
Stuckey, W. A.,
Spellman, J. R.,
Von Steenburg, A.,
Walker, David.

Company M.

Ashby, Horace,
Biddle, ——,
Caterson, W. H.,
Cederholm, Carl,
Celi, ——,
Collyer, William M.,
Dobbs, ——,
Flash, Eugene,
Grohman, ——,
Hoffman, ——,
Kimball, ——,
Moore, ——,
Meyer, ——,
O'Keefe, M. J.,
Oakley, James C.,
Sparks, William L.,
Wetlje, ——.

THOSE SENT TO HOSPITALS.

Twenty-eight of the Sick Soldiers Taken to Various Medical Institutions.

When Major Appel and Capt. Lindhein came to arrange for the disposition of those Eighth Regiment men who had to go to hospitals they made up a list of only nineteen, none of the cases being destined for Bellevue. One of these men, Henry Stack, whom they thought would go to the Hudson Street Hospital, did get to Bellevue, however, and other men, who were finally found to need hospital care, were also sent there or to other hospitals. The list of the twenty-eight patients sent to hospitals is as follows:

St. Luke's Hospital.

Harry Cavanaugh, Company I, 1,864 Third Avenue.

Morris J. Clipper, Company F, 554 West Fifty-first Street.

William Cooper, Company I, 202 West One Hundred and First Street.

James Demarest, Company K, 171 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Thomas Dennison, Company A, no address known; has uncle living at Vala, Penn.

Thomas G. Duncan, Company F, 228 East Ninety-fifth Street.

John Hardeman, Company F, 313 East Sixtieth Street.

Adolph Henrici, Company B, Irvington, N. Y.

Corp. Andrew Poggi, Company F, 20 Howard Street.

Louis Redgate, Company H, 36 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Peter Reilly, Company F, 338 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Thomas F. Rutledge, 176 East One Hundred and Second Street, Company K.

George Schankwiller, Company D, 178 East Eighty-fifth Street.

August Von Steenburgh, Company K, 83 Beaver Street.

Flower Hospital.

Roscoe M. Demerest, Company D, 22 years old, of 975 Eighth Avenue.

John Fenenerau, Company D, 26 years old, of 400 East Sixty-third Street.

Charles Spahn, Company I, 20 years old, of 417 East Eighty-first Street.

Anthony Unn, Company C.

Mount Sinai Hospital.

Henry Breitenbach, Company C, twenty-four years old, of 882 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

George A. Keller, Company F, twenty-eight years old, of 216 West Twenty-second Street.

Nathan Sichel, Company F, twenty-one years old, of 1,566 First Avenue.

Hudson Street Hospital.

Anton Ernst, Company C, of 1,072 First Avenue.

Patrick O'Rourke, Company A, forty years old, of 443 West Seventeenth Street, stomach trouble.

Bellevue Hospital.

James Devlin, Company A, nineteen years old, of 1,107 Third Avenue.

John B. Sabate, Company L, twenty-four years old, of 167 Christopher Street.

Henry J. Stack, Company C, twenty years old, of 165 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

New York Hospital.

Guido Brinkman, twenty-seven years old, back sprained.

Joseph Coyle, Company E, twenty-two years old.

Three Men Alight at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 30.—The Sisters of St. Francis Convent sent several cans of fresh milk and a lot of oranges to the station when the train carrying the Eighth arrived here. James Moore, William L. Starks, and Hiram Cassell, three Peekskill men, members of Company L, were allowed to leave the train and go to their homes. A great reception was given them by the citizens, and, being sick, they were escorted to their homes.

CAPT. LINDHEIN EXPLAINS.

Surgeon in Charge of the Train Emphatically Denies Stories of Ill Treatment.

Capt. Lindhein, the Surgeon in charge of the Eighth men on the trip here, said that ten of the men were in a serious condition, and that about five were convalescent cases of typhoid fever. Most of the others suffer from malarial fever. There was some talk among the men to the effect that their treatment on the trip north had been bad, but no evidence of it could be secured. Most of those of the men who would talk said that they had been well treated on the trip, but spoke bitterly of the conditions at Chickamauga.

A Sergeant of Company I, who said his initials were G. D., but refused his name, said that nine-tenths of the illness at Chickamauga was due to Capt. Lindhein. When the latter, he said, was in charge of the medical department, Major Neff being on furlough, there were thirty or forty sick calls a day. "We had to drink the foul Chickamauga water," said the Sergeant, "for the last few days of our stay there. Previously we had good water from a neighboring spot."

Sympathy

And good medicine are what nervous people need. The milk of human kindness furnishes the former and a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla the latter. The utter loneliness of their condition and the gratitude nervous people feel to Hood's Sarsaparilla are both pathetically expressed by a poor, thankful woman who says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is my only friend." It will be a friend to you also if you'll let it be.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Private Thomas Nolan said that the men had nothing to object about, as to the treatment on the home trip. They were well fed and cared for, and almost all of them had improved already. A tall bearded German, in speaking of the trip, said: "We had a real good time at Cleveland. There the ladies did everything to make us comfortable, and those female nurses, with their pleasant faces and soothing words, did more for us than any medicines could do. But at Albany there was nobody to even say 'How d'ye do.'"

Some of the men criticised Capt. Lindhein, but would not particularize. Private Ryan of Company B said: "It was hell all along the journey until we were assisted. Each soldier was obliged to buy food out of his rations money." The "money" alluded to was $3 per man, given each of the patients by the Government for that very purpose. Sergt. Kennedy defended Capt. Lindhein's treatment. Joseph Terry, a private who had enlisted shortly after his arrival from Ireland, complained that the men had had to buy food, and denounced Capt. Lindhein's method of giving pills for all known complaints. An aunt of Terry, Mrs. Lizzie Frieswell of 602 Eighth Avenue, complained bitterly against the Government. Her son Frank is now in the guardhouse at Camp Thomas for coming home for about ten days without leave of absence, because, she says, his treatment when ill was more than he could stand.

Capt. Linhein's Explanation.

Capt. Lindhein told a straightforward story in reference to the trip. "Some of the men," said he, "complain that they got nothing but milk for food. That is because they were typhoid patients and should have nothing else. Each of them got over three quarts a day. There was an abundance of solid food for the men who were in condition to eat it, and an absolutely plentiful supply of medicines. I have now several hundred sandwiches, besides canned soups and potted chicken, if the porters haven't eaten it, which were left over.

"As for the man who says the troops had to drink Chickamauga water just before leaving, he lies. They did not have to drink a drop of it in the last two months. Five mule trains are kept constantly on the go there, supplying the camp with water from Blue Rock Spring, a few miles off, and it is of the purest quality. The men were also well fed in camp. I attribute their illness largely to the fact that they were unused to the hardships of camp life.

The Incident at Cleveland.

"The boys got along well on their diet on the trip up. Besides the $3 apiece they had from the Government, and which most of them still have, I had a practically unlimited amount given me by the regiment with which to buy them food. By telegraphing ahead from one station to another, I always had a good supply on hand. At Cleveland the ladies gave the boys delicacies, and their outside interference upset the stomachs of about ten of them.

"As for the doctors who wanted to take off some of my patients for Cleveland hospitals, my refusal to let them do so was justified. One of them said that ten men must go off the train. 'I beg your paardon, doctor,' said I, 'but I am in charge here, and none of the men will be left in Cleveland.' I know my patients better than he did and knew that I could bring all on safely here, and the result proved it. There has not been a death among them.

"A reporter for a Cleveland paper, whose name I don't know, told me I would better leave half a dozen men there. 'I want to get some stories out of this and the hospitals want the men,' said he. 'You leave them and we will write you up in good style. But if you refuse we will make you appear in such a way that you won't forget.' When he said this I kicked him off the train."

Capt. Lindhein said that he had brought his patients here in satisfactory condition. Some of them had been let off at Yonkers or Harlem, where they lived, but none of these were seriously ill. "Every man I brought with me will recover," said he. "I believe that the serious cases will be walking the streets in two or three weeks. All the sick men have been brought from Chickamauga now. They will report at the camp in thirty days' time."

THE EIGHTH ORDERED HOME.

Remainder of the Regiment to be Mustered Out Here.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 30.—The orders for the Eighth New York Regiment to proceed to Hempstead, L. I., to be mustered out were modified to-day, and the regiment has been ordered to New York City to be mustered out at their armory there.

BUFFALO'S FEVER VICTIMS HOME.

A Hospital Train Conveys 108 Men from Dunn Loring, Va.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—One hundred and eight fever-stricken soldiers of the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment reached home at noon to-day on a special hospital train from Dunn Loring, Va. The train left that point at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in charge of Dr. Herman Mynter and a corps of physicians from this city. A quick run was made over the Pennsylvania Road to Canandaigua, from which place the train was hurried into Buffalo over the New York Central's tracks.

Dr. Nelson Wilson, one of the staff of physicians, said:

"The sick men passed the night far better than was anticipated. When the train left Dunn Loring there were five cases that were so bad that few of us believed the men would survive the journey, but in reality they are all better this morning. One of them is suffering from heart disease and four from typhoid fever."

Most of the men were taken to the various hospitals, but forty of them were taken to their homes, a few of them being able to walk. A great crowd of people was at the station to welcome the invalids.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Sixty-fifth New York is scheduled to leave for Buffalo to-morrow.

LIEUT. BRADLEY FEVER VICTIM.

Fifth Infantry Officer Dies of Typhoid at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—First Lieut. John J. Bradley of the Fifth Infantry died to-day of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson.

Lieut. Bradley was formerly with the Fourteenth Infantry at Fort McPherson, and on being promoted to the Fifth, joined that command at Tampa, where he contracted typhoid fever. He was brought to McPherson ten days ago.

A DEATH AT CAMP BLACK.

Many Soldiers in Various Companies There Are Ill.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 30.—Private Benjamin M. Holden of Company E, Two Hundred and First Regiment, died last night at Camp Black. His body was shipped to his home, at Sacket's Harbor, to-day.

Company E of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment has been greatly reduced on account of malarial fever. At drills to-day only forty-two men were fit for duty. The remainder are ill. Twenty-six are in the hospital, and the others are confined to their tents. Company A of the same regiment has seventeen men down with the fever.

Major Henry De Witt Hamilton of the Two Hundred and First Regiment is suffering from tonsilitis and has returned to his home, and Lieut. French of Company D of the Two Hundred and First has also departed, as he is ill from malaria.

GOV. BLACK AT CAMP THOMAS.

Says the Condition of the Troops Has Been Exaggerated—He Condemns Some Hospitals.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 30.—Gov. Black of New York, who arrived last night at Chattanooga, to-day visited Chickamauga Park, in company with Dr. Alva H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and Col. Treadwell, his secretary. He visited the camps of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth New York Regiments, and carefully inspected each. He also visited the division and other hospitals, returning to the city at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Gov. Black said to-night that there appeared to be "a perfect hydrophobia" among newspapers over the condition of the soldiers; that the press bristled with such phrases as "hollow-eyed" and "starving" in articles descriptive of the troops. He gave it as his opinion that the matter was exaggerated, "manufactured in newspaper offices," and "the outcome and result of unjournalistic knavery."

"My impression," said Gov. Black, "of the camp of the New York troops at Chickamauga is not half as bad as I expected it would be. The unfavorable condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond a doubt been very greatly exaggerated by the papers.

"The division hospital in which the sick soldiers of the Ninth New York Infantry are quartered is certainly in a very bad condition. The present state of this hospital ought never to have been permitted to exist and should be corrected also.

"I think that the troops at Chickamauga Park should have been moved long before any sickness broke out in the ranks.

"The Sternberg hospital is in excellent condition. I do not see that it could be made any better. It is admirable both in plan and management.

"As to the New York troops in Chickamauga, I mean to take as many home to New York as I can. I shall also endeavor to have as many mustered out as possible, and those that I cannot have mustered out I will employ every endeavor to have moved to Northern camps at the earliest possible date.

"The hospitals of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Regiments are much better in every particular than the one in which the sick of the Ninth Infantry are quartered."

HORROR AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Capt. O'Connor of the Ninth New York told a horrible story of neglect and suffering at Camp Thomas. It referred to the death of Private Nunnes of the ambulance company, Philadelphia Corps. He said Nunnes came from a wealthy New York family.

"Nunnes," he said, "had been sick only five days. He died last Saturday, and no attention was paid to the corpse until Monday. No ice was used on the body. An autopsy was held, during which the body was horribly mutilated.

"The body was lying on a cot entirely nude. There was a dispute between the Captain of the ambulance corps and doctors as to who should have the body dressed. Yesterday it was found lying on a cot, still entirely nude and half decomposed. It lay next to a tent filled with sick soldiers.

The case was presented to Gov. Black, who has reported it to Washington for investigation. The affair has created a great stir, and will result in the trial of O'Connor by court-martial.

SICK FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The State Hospital train sent from Chickamauga under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Sanitary Commission, arrived at the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:45 o'clock this morning, having on board a number of sick soldiers whose homes are located in this city and vicinity. The sick numbered over fifty, and were principally Philadelphia soldiers.

There were a number from the Twelfth New York. But one of them, Albert Bonner of Company I, was taken to a hospital. The remainder were sent to New York. They are: Harry Waidler, John Dunn, Patrick Kennedy, Claude Vaster, Albert Zolde, Patrick Connelly, and George Kirkwoods.

Illness of Lieut. H. L. Jackson.

Lieut. Harold L. Jackson of the Twenty-second United States Infantry is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in a delirious condition. He is suffering from typhoid and exhaustion. Lieut. Jackson saw service in Cuba. When he returned to Montauk his mother visited him, and on seeing his condition secured permission to remove him. He came in on the midnight train, and when he reached Long Island City he nearly collapsed, and had to be removed to the hospital. Mrs. Jackson said she would take her son to a New York hospital if his condition permitted.

Sent from Montauk, but Died.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—Sydney P. Senseney, one of the sick soldiers brought from Camp Wikoff, Montauk, to the New Haven Hospital, died this morning. The deceased was a private in Troop L, Second United States Cavalry, and his home was in Lexington, Va. He had contracted malarial fever in Cuba, and his death was due to this disease.

Part of Webber's Spine Removed.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—James C. Webber, who was desperately wounded on the cruiser Montgomery, arrived home to-day. When brought to Portsmouth, his death was looked for. The removal of a second section of his spine is necessary. He expects to recover fully in the end.

A Rough Rider's Illness.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 30.—"Teddy" Knapp, for several years Captain of the Elizabeth Athletic Club's football team, who is one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, is laid up at his home here by a severe attack of fever. He came home ill, but the fever developed since his arrival.

More Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—News of another yellow fever case at Franklin, La., reached Dr. Wyman to-day. It was that of a physician who attended the other cases which have occurred there. This additional case, however, is not considered at all grave, as the source of it is traceable.

ARMY SCANDALS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Gov. Tanner's return from Washington, whither he went to straighten out Illinois affairs with the War Department, was the occasion this morning for the most important political gathering in Chicago since the State conventions were held. The question of the effect on the campaign of the scandals arising out of the maltreatment of soldiers by the War Department so impressed the Governor and his advisers when they were in Washington, that the State leaders were called in conference at the Great Northern two hours after the arrival of the Governor.

He believes that the camp scandals will have a serious effect upon the Republican campaigns, if, indeed, his party is not defeated by them.

A month or six weeks ago it was recognized by allpoliticians that because of the war the Republicans in Cook County and Illinois had a walk-over. As many of them expressed it, "no campaign will have to be made in this State, for we can win without it. The people won't look to see who is on the tickets."

Since the soldiers from Cuba began to come home and the men from the camps from the East and South began to be mustered out, the country has been stirred from one end to the other by the stories of the cruelties, neglect, and abuse of the soldiers in all camps, and the stories of the starvation of the men have become matters of absolute fact beyond dispute.

The Democrats have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. They have finally secured an absolute pledge from William J. Bryan to speak in Chicago Labor Day at the labor celebration at Sharpshooters' Park. The topic selected for him, apparently by arrangement with the Nebraska leader, is "The Cruelties to American Soldiers in the War with Spain."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Senator D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

EVERETT—George de Weckherlin, Holland Legation, Washington, D. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Col. George W. Hooker, Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.

GILSEY—J. D. Whelpley, Kansas City, Mo.

IMPERIAL—Judge John H. Coine, Geneseo, N. Y.; Adolpho Marx, Mexico; Judge E. R. Cullen, Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH—Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers.

MURRAY HILL—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Washington, D. C.; Major J. W. Hinckley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Senator O. H. Platt, Washington, Conn.; John Fisher, Glasgow, Scotland.

WALDORF—A. [illegible], Holland; James [illegible].

PRESIDENT'S MONTAUK TRIP

He Will Leave Canton So As to Spend Friday and Saturday at Camp Wikoff.

CABINET CIRCLE TO MEET HIM

His Stay in Cleveland Will End To-morrow—A Longer Vacation Later—No Review of Troops at the Camp.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—While President McKinley very much desired to pay more than a brief visit to his old home in Canton, he finds his duties are such that he will be obliged to cut his visit there to a mere call.

The President will spend a couple of days at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, so as to correctly inform himself as to the condition of affairs and the truth of the reports that have been circulated, from personal observation and contact with the men. The Presidential party will be at Col. Myron T. Herrick's residence, The Overlook, on Euclid Heights, in this city, until Thursday morning, when it will leave for Canton.

Big preparations have been made to receive the President and Mrs. McKinley by their old friends and neighbors and the people of Canton in general. It was the intention to make the occasion a civic jubilee. All this, however, will now be reduced in a measure, from the fact that President McKinley and party will only be in Canton for two or three hours, and then will take a train for New York. Undoubtedly the President will receive a royal welcome during his short stay in Canton.

To Pass Through New York.

On the Eastern trip, which is part of the programme outlined, the Presidential party will not stop longer at New York than will be necessary to catch a train for Montauk Point.

The President probably will be in camp on Friday and Saturday, leaving Mrs. McKinley in New York City, whither he will return to spend Sunday, and then go back to Washington. The trip from Canton to New York will be made over the Pennsylvania Road, departing from Canton during the afternoon of Thursday. President and Mrs. McKinley, the latter's maid, and George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President, will accompany the Chief Executive to New York.

"The President really had no very definite plans for spending his time on his trip when he started out," said his secretary to-day. "He made the plans along the way, and has been constantly receiving telegrams and other matters in connection with the war that needed his attention. President McKinley and party had intended spending two or three days with Abner McKinley, the President's brother, at Somerset, but the plans were changed. It is the intention of the President to get as much rest as possible while here. He probably will return to Washington for a short time after this trip, and intends taking a longer vacation later this Fall."

President Goes Driving.

During the morning the President, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Herrick, went for a drive to the Shaker Lakes and over the boulevards through Wade and Gordon Parks. Upon returning to Col. Herrick's home, on Euclid Heights, the President took a nap, and after lunch received Postmaster George Gordon of Chicago.

Mr. Gordon presented the invitation of Chicago to attend the big peace jubilee in that city. President McKinley thanked Chicago and Postmaster Gordon, but deferred any definite answer in view of possible demands that may be made upon him. Later the President and Col. Herrick took another drive, this time out into the country. During the afternoon Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, and Miss McKinley, his niece, of Canton, called at the Herrick home.

At dinner were President and Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Herrick, Justice White, Secretary Day, Assistant President's Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, and Miss Hanna.

Mrs. McKinley was indisposed by a slight cold and remained within doors during the day.

The workmen engaged on a fine residence being built across the boulevard from Col. Herrick's home did a graceful and patriotic thing to-day. In front of the house between the sidewalk and the roadway is an ugly rough board shed for the storage of tools, &c. The workmen purchased an immense American flag, and with it covered the roof and side toward the temporary home of the President.

Cabinet Families Coming Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President McKinley will be joined by most of the members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their families at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, next Saturday. Secretary Alger issued invitations to-day. Those in Washington who accept the invitation will leave here in a special car attached to the Congressional Limited Friday afternoon, and will arrive at Camp Wikoff Saturday morning.

Secretaries Long, Bliss, and Wilson and Attorney General Griggs are out of the city at present, but probably will arrange to avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing and conferring with the President on National affairs requiring immediate attention. In accordance with instructions sent to Gen. Wheeler, commanding the forces at Montauk Point, there will be no review or military ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of the President, as Mr. McKinley desires merely to look over the camp and show his personal appreciation of the brave soldiers who fought around Santiago.

The Cabinet party going from Washington will return to this city Sunday evening or Monday morning. Secretary Alger may leave a day before the remainder of the party, in order to inspect the arrangements for the President's reception.

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

One hundred and three sick and wounded soldiers from Camp Wikoff arrived at 9:45 o'clock last night at St. John's Hospital, Albany and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The train, which consisted of one passenger car and two freight cars, stopped in front of the hospital. The beds were lying on the sidewalk ready for them, and as the soldiers were taken from the train they were placed on these beds and carried upon them into the wards of the hospital.

A call was made for volunteers to carry the soldiers, and it was responded to by fifty men from the Edison Electric Company and ten from the Hughes Printing Company. A number of men in the crowd of spectators which had assembled to see the soldiers removed also volunteered their services, and in ten minutes the last soldier was in the hospital. The first man to leave the train was Private John Davis of Company A, Second United States Infantry, who had a bullet wound in the head. Some of the men were Rough Riders.

Several soldiers were taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from various sicknesses during the day, yesterday.

John McWilliams of 57 East One Hundred and Third Street, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry, was wound delirious from malaria at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue.

Clark T. Stanchfield of the Third United States Cavalry, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from malaria.

John Bell Hood of Troop E, Rough Riders, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from dysentery.

Max Kniesche of Company C, Sixth United States Cavalry, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from malaria.

Charles Raub of Bucyrus, Ohio, Company A, Eighth Ohio, was found suffering from an attack of malaria in the East Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse, and was taken to Bellevue.

Martin Stockets of Mansfield, Ohio, Company M, Eighth Ohio, was taken to Bellevue from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

Albert Reniker of East Liverpool, Ohio, Company E, Eighth Ohio, was also suffering from malaria at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry.

Frank S. Perkins of Kansas City, Mo., Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, was taken to Bellevue, sick with malaria.

Percy Maher of 334 West Forty-second Street, Company M, Two Hundred and First New York, was taken to Bellevue suffering from epilepsy.

William Fluvens of the Twenty-first United States Infantry walked into Bellevue suffering from malaria.

William Moore of Company G, Eighth United States Infantry, was taken in, sick with malaria.

The sick soldiers in Bellevue Hospital were handsomely remembered yesterday afternoon. A beautiful floral design, about five feet high, was carried up to the Warden's office. It was from Mrs. Allen Schenck of 37 West Fifty-first Street.

Patrick S. Cassidy of 556 East Forty-third Street, Company A, Two Hundred and First Regiment, came yesterday afternoon from Camp Black suffering from malaria, and was admitted to Roosevelt Hospital. Terrance Connolly of 418 West Fifty-fourth Street, Company H, Ninth Infantry, who was admitted to Roosevelt on July 28, was yesterday discharged as cured of malaria.

Three soldiers suffering from incipient malaria, who came from Camp Wikoff, were admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital. They are E. Percy McKeever of 622 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Sampson D. Oppenheimer of 133 West Fifty-eighth Street, and David D. Geis of 161 Avenue A.

Superintendent Knoll of the Hudson Street Hospital said there were eight soldiers there, and one had the typhoid fever. All are improving.

Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, said yesterday that the Bedlow's Island Hospital, with 100 beds, would be opened to-day. The old barracks have been fitted up and the island will be, it is thought, a particularly pleasant location for the sick. Arrangements have also been made for accommodations for convalescents at the Hotel Castleton, on Staten Island. Additional beds, numbering 150, have been placed at Fort Hamilton, and fifty additional beds at Fort Wadsworth.

Newport Sends Aid to Montauk.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—To-night, the tug Henry T. Sisson left for Montauk Point with Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Dr. C. F. Barker, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. John R. Eldred, and two trained nurses on board, who will bring back fifteen sick soldiers to be nursed back to health at the Newport Hospital. On the United States tug Leyden was sent a large assortment of provisions and delicacies for the detention camp at Montauk Point by Mrs. Albert Kautz and Mrs. Howard Walters, purchased with subscriptions sent them from Newport and Jamestown. Mrs. Victor Sorchan has received a personal letter from the detention camp stating that supplies are very urgently requested.

Spanish Fours Were Weaker.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Spanish 4s opened at 41⅛ and declined to 40⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 41½. They closed to-day at 41.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.35, a loss of .25. The closing price to-day was 41.05.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 66.50. Gold was quoted at 65.50.

BARCELONA, Aug. 30.—Spanish 4s, 67.

Cleveland Realty Company Fails.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30. — The George M. Hicks Realty Company filed a deed of assignment in the Insolvency Court to-day. The assets are $30,000, and liabilities $25,000. A. G. Frisbie was appointed assignee. Failure to realize on real estate is given as the cause.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 30.—The dry goods store of Philip Hatzfeld, the largest of its kind in this section of the State, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, about $135,000; insurance, $80,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

6:10 A. M.—36 Lewis Street; Nickola Kalfky; damage, $100.
8:15 A. M.—2,027 Second Avenue; Joseph Cooper; damage, $100.
10:20 A. M.—1,075 Park Avenue; Morris Ostrick; damage, $100.
5:20 P. M.—262 East Fourth Street; Oliver Silver; damage, $50.
6 P. M.—388 Eighth Avenue; John Levy & Son; damage, $10.
7:15 P. M.—52 Ludlow Street; Susie Fishman; damage, slight.
7:20 P. M.—801 Greenwich Street; R. H. Macy & Co.; damage, $20,000.
8:15 P. M.—847 First Avenue; Charles Russerk; damage, $20.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Lambie, dress goods and cloaks, 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dress goods; W. L. Shaw, notions, 2 Walker Street.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernathy, dress goods, cloaks, notions, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. K. Gilson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Henderson, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Blanchard, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allen, Mrs. E. B., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ballentine Company, The, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballentine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Baer, S., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Baer, Jr., notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Bristol, F. M., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; A. L. Bristol, boots and shoes.
Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, H., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; H. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Brossman, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. Monroe, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.
Bon Ton Millinery Company, Providence, R. I.; H. C. Samuels, millinery.
Bacon, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. Cohn, furnishing goods; 513 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; William Cooney, cloaks and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Wright, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.
Calf, M. M., Kenton, Ohio, general store.
Cleveland Pearl Works Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. P. Friedman, manufacturer of pearl buttons; Union Square Hotel.
Clarke, G. S., Taylorsville, Ill.; general store; New York Hotel.
Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; notions, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bermethum, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Delarue, John, Malone, N. Y.; groceries; Morton House.
Dove, L., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Deming, M. G., Edinburgh, Ind.; dry goods and general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.
Cornett, Charles C., & Son, Madison, Ind.; [illegible] Cornett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Davis & Kislan, Ypsilanti, Mich.; W. L. [illegible] dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Donald Brothers, Atchison, Kan.; W. F. [illegible] dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Deering, Charles, Nicholasville, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; [illegible] Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street.
Eliel, Loncheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] Loncheim, woollens; St. Cloud Hotel.
Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Eckfeld, W. K., Dennison, Ohio, jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.
Ettlinger, M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Ettlinger, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Leib, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Park Avenue Hotel.
Friedman Brothers, Caldwell, Ohio; David Friedman, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens and linings; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, dress goods and silks; 104 Worth Street.
Fitton, D. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Mills, knit goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Folk, T. K., & Son, Columbus, Ohio; W. L. Voeller, groceries; Emil Leach, groceries; St. George Hotel.
Freeman, H. L., general store.
Friedman, Isaac, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; clothing, dry goods, &c.
Garvin, M. L., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. L. Garvin, notions; Hotel Vendome.
Gerson, B., Pensacola, Fla., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldsmith, H., Danville, Va., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Grosvenor, Mrs. M. E., Hamilton, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.
Hess, S. J., Marshall, Mo.; W. B. Hess, New York Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, domestics, linens, upholstery goods, laces, veilings, ladies' wear, and furnishing goods; W. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; J. L. Friend, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Heskett, J. A., Jefferson City, Mo.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Hardy, William D., & Co., Muskegon, Mich.; William D. Hardy, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Hagerdorn & Merz, West Point, Ga.; Z. Hagerdorn, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Seely, notions and art embroideries; 57 White Street.
Hurst, John E., Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hansburger, C. F., Tiffin, Ohio, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary Rohl; Hotel Metropole.
Harris, Marie S., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; William Hunter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hecky & Goodwin, Hevell, Ind.; C. A. Goodwin, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Herrman, John, Lansing, Mich.; Christian Herrman, merchant tailor; Hotel Cadillac.
Holmes, Dancer & Co., Portsville, Mich.; H. W. Dancer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hoffman, M., & Brother, Scotland Neck, N. C.; M. Hoffman, dry goods; 902 Third Avenue.
Hoyt, Sefton, Willy Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Alexander Hoyt and O. F. B. Spencer, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods, carpets, and shoes; Hotel Cadillac.
Hayes, J. J., Montana, Ohio; clothing, gentlemen's furnishings, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horn, Jessie, Akron, Ohio, millinery.
Home Specialty Company, Toronto, Canada; W. H. McPartam, jobbers; Hoffman House.
Hein & Barnum, Fremont, Ohio; O. W. H. Barnum, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Housman Clothing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. V. Boynton, merchant tailor; Hotel Metropole.
Heystek & Hanfield Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. J. Heysteck, wall paper, &c.; Manhattan Hotel.
Jenkins, W. F., Charleston, Ill., dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kline, George J., & Co., Hilldale, Mich.; George J. Kline, dry goods, &c.; 37 West Sixteenth Street.
Kettner, M., Defiance, Ohio; B. F. Enos, clothier; 219 West Fourteenth Street.
Kirschbaum & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Cohn, woollens and tailors' goods.
Kern, Ernst C., Detroit, Mich.; Ernst C. Kern, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; H. J. Fabian, dry goods; Stuart House.
Levy, H., Moberly, Mo., dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Lesser, Abe, Macon, Ga.; dry goods; 5 East Twenty-seventh Street.
Lahn-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Annie Beeker, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Lilianthal, S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel St. George.
Lorhmann, Henrietta, Newark, Ohio; fancy goods.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Delmarge, dry goods; Mount Vernon Hotel.
Lahr, Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Wise, Lenia, Dayton, Ohio; millinery; Amsterdam Hotel.
Leonard, Mrs. E. V., Akron, Ohio, millinery.
Lesser, Abe, Macon, Ga.; Reeves Brown, dry goods.
Lazarus, Fred, Lexington, Ky.; notions and fancy goods.
Meeney, Frank, Frankfort, Ky.; dry goods; Astor House.
Mullin, George A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; stationer; Hotel Metropole.
Melville & Dreschenes, Manchester, N. H.; Jules Dreschenes, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Muchenberger Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; Leo J. Muchenberger, wall paper; Hotel Metropole.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear, 55 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Marks, M., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; M. M. Marks, notions; 358 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, notions; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, and linens; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Monheimer, M. H., Mansfield, Ohio, dry goods.
Roche, M. J., Youngstown, Ohio, millinery, cloaks, furs, &c.
Newman, J. D., Fairport, Ohio, clothing.
Oheman, A., & J., Milledgeville, Ga.; J. Oheman, dry goods and clothing; Continental Hotel.
Quinn Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. D. Quinn, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Rose, Huntress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, furnishing goods, cloaks, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reeves-Veeder Company, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions; Continental Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rike Dry Goods Company, the, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Rike, notions and hosiery; Hotel Manhattan.
Rice, A., Sons, Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rushmer Jewelry Company, Pueblo, Col.; G. Rushmer, jewelry; Sturtevant House.
Robertson, H. S., & Co., Marshall, Texas; H. S. Robertson, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; J. A. Taylor, laces and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.
Rowe, C. H. Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Samuels, A., Allentown, Penn.; notions, white goods, and laces; Mrs. C. Schequerman, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Smith, E. L., Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hamilton, millinery, cloaks; Holland House.
Smith & Teeple, Akron, Ohio; F. C. Smith, millinery.
Sutherland & Pawrie, Fulton, Mo.; Alexander B. Powne, dry goods and notions; New York Hotel.
Salisbury, Mrs. E. F., Oil City, Penn.; millinery; 40 West Tenth Street.
Sweet, W. H., & Son, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Charles S. Sweet, dry goods and millinery.
Stoddard & Bateman, dry goods and carpets; R. E. Bateman.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Samuels, A., Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sonneborn & Co., Bellaire, Ohio; O. J. Sonneborn, dry goods and millinery.
Beard & Son, Columbus, Miss.; W. C. Beard, dry goods and shoes; 9 West Twenty-second Street.
Skirball, Julius, East Palestine, Ohio, dry goods, clothing, and shoes; Occidental Hotel.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. B. Miller, dry goods.
Snow & Hayes, Westfield, Mass.; G. L. Hayes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sharp, A. D., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharp, notions; A. S. Read, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stansfield, J. G., & Co., Mount Carmel, Ill.; J. G. Stansfield, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sarter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Sigler Hat Company, Philadelphia; L. J. Stern, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, wrappers; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stover, Marshall & Winefell, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Dyer, silks and velvets; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Terry, C. T., Glasgow, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tilley, F. E., Beaver Falls, Penn., millinery.
Tobin, Harry, St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ullman, James, Titusville, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Belvidere.
Weiler Brothers, Portland, Ind.; Morris Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wagner, M., Fond du Lac, Wis.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Morehouse, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway.
Whitman, D. H., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Whitman, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, Miss S. [illegible], dry goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Weiler, Charles, & Brother, Farmland, Ind.; Charles Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, dry goods; Mr. Clark, dry goods, [illegible] Broadway.
Williams & Rodgers Company, the, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Burns, dry goods; 335 Broadway.
Wandt, George, Kenton, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, [illegible] Broadway.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

[illegible] OF THE 71ST

[illegible] Says Its Officers Will [illegible] Their Old Places in the Guard.

FAVORS A REORGANIZATION

[illegible] Like to See the Militia Reformed on the Regular Army Basis—Many Anxious Inquirers at the Armory.

There was a crowd of anxious inquirers at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment all day yesterday, trying to find out what had become of relatives and friends who did not return with the regiment. Lieut. Col. Homer of the 171st Regiment, who was in charge of the armory, explained that the books and records of the command were still in Camp Wikoff, and that it would be impossible to give the desired information until these books were received. Some of the men are still in Cuba, others are at Montauk, and still others have the fateful word "missing" opposite their names.

There were some sad scenes while the inquiries were making, and Col. Homer's diplomacy was taxed to give hope to the anxious ones. Many of the inquirers made the rounds of the hospitals in the hope of finding their friends there.

All day long Santiago veterans kept coming into the armory to rest and chat with their friends. Whenever a Seventy-first man showed himself on the streets a crowd followed him and shook him by the hand, and there were invitations to drink and smoke and lunch until the brave fellows were fairly overwhelmed. A crowd also besieged the armory, but no one was admitted, so the curious contented themselves with peering through the iron gates at the drill floor, which looked more like a picnic ground than a ground for warlike preparation. Paper bags, in which cake had come for the boys, pieces of sandwiches, and baggage were strewn about, and the armorers had a task to get things into their accustomed shape.

Two little girls called at the armory yesterday with a supply of fruit, which they had purchased with the proceeds of a fair held on a Park Avenue corner. They had realized $3.16, and had intended to send it to Camp Wikoff, but when they heard that the Seventy-first had returned they bought fruit, which they were allowed to distribute among the men in the armory.

Col. Downs Takes to His Bed.

Col. Downs was not at the armory yesterday. He was not feeling well after the excitement and fatigue of the return from Camp Wikoff, and he kept close to his quarters in the Park Hotel. His wife said that they would leave Saturday for a three weeks' stay in the Adirondacks. In the course of the day Col. Downs was obliged to take to his bed. His temperature was above the normal, but this was not held necessarily to indicate an attack of the Santiago fever, which has prostrated so many men of the regiment. He complained chiefly of stomach trouble, with a feeling of great weariness. Earlier in the day, when asked about the future of the regiment, he said:

"The Seventy-first Regiment will cease to be a United States military organization on Oct. 27, when the mustering out will begin. This work will be conducted by a regular army officer, like the mustering in, and will probably take a week to complete. The present orders are that the mustering out will be done at Camp Black, but I intend to make efforts to have that order modified, as I can see no necessity for taking the boys to camp again, away from their homes and business. The work can be done just as well in the armory."

When asked what would constitute the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., after the mustering out, Col. Downs said:

"As I understand it, all the officers of the regiment got an indefinite furlough from the State when they went into the volunteer service, and they will take their former places in the Guard as soon as they go out of the United States service. The men who enlisted only for the war will theoretically have to remain with us for the period of enlistment, but all who want discharges will no doubt get them as soon as matters shape themselves, though I doubt if many will wish to leave the regiment after the record it has made. The recruits will not necessarily become a part of the National Guard organization, but as they enlisted for service and stood ready to go to Cuba, they will have the preference when we come to raise our regiment to the maximum. Next in turn will come those members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first who want to join and who were all anxious to get into service."

Col. Downs expressed himself as strongly in favor of having the National Guard reorganized and put on a basis like that of the regular army. He said the laws should be so amended as to allow the President to call on the Guard to go anywhere, instead of having such complications as arose at the beginning of the war with Spain. Col. Downs also said that the Seventy-first in Cuba had suffered more in three months than the Seventy-first in the civil war had suffered in four years, for which the climatic conditions were largely responsible.

MAJOR KECK'S TARDY FEVER.

After Escaping Sickness in Cuba He Takes to Bed at His Home—His Pertinent Comments.

The insidious, lingering effects of the miasmatic atmosphere of the Cuban swamps were made sadly evident yesterday afternoon, when Major Frank Keck, the intrepid leader of the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first, was forced to take to his bed, after having escaped every symptom of disease since the regiment left New York for the front. Major Keck arrived here from Montauk in apparently the best of health, except for a slight aggravation of a chronic catarrhal affection. He had borne the hardships of the Cuban campaign with the loss of scarcely a pound of flesh, and with never a moment's illness. He worked hard Monday, the day of the parade, but he had a good night's sleep, and yesterday morning awoke feeling in perfect health. In the forenoon he visited his old business associates at his office, on Broadway, and was invited to the Hardware Club for luncheon. There he suddenly found himself without appetite, and suffering from weakness and exhaustion. He was forced to go home, where he immediately took to his bed.

The Major at a later hour consented to see a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, but was plainly ill. He complained of a trembling weakness in the limbs and a feeling of utter weariness. He had not then sent for a physician, but expressed his belief that the miasmatic poison absorbed in the Santiago trenches was probably "getting in its work at last."

"It is probably the same malady that has already depleted our regiment so sadly," said Major Keck. "It was in nearly every case a kind of slow fever. It came on gradually, took away the appetite, and finally wore the men out and caused them to give up the struggle. But there is no reason, in the pure air here and with the proper medicines, why the disease should not be controlled. In Cuba it was different. There the men were forced to live on hardtack, salt meat, and coffee, day after day, until a perfect stomach revolted. A man once attacked by the fever was absolutely unable to eat the food until driven to it by actual starvation, and this, as much as anything else, accounts for the general emaciated appearance of the men. It was a well-known fact that the Spanish soldiers were subsisting entirely on [illegible] and rice, and such food as could be [illegible] digested and assimilated by debilitated stomachs."

All Troops Fared Alike.

Major Keck said that the food served to the Seventy-first Regiment was as plentiful and of the same quality as that served to [illegible] troops—never too plentiful. "We [did the] hardest work on hardtack, bacon, [and coffee,]" said he, "and from June 24, [when we] landed, up to July 10, the regiment [as a] whole appeared in amazingly [good health,] considering the conditions. [About July] 10, however, the men on guard [began] to come in complaining of being [worn] out. The excitement of the [fighting in the] early part of July was beginning [to wear] away, and the men began to [illegible]. The officers at first [thought the] men were becoming homesick [and trying] to shirk duty, but the fact [illegible] that the apparent laziness [and lack of] interest was owing to disease. [illegible] the men began to give up by [illegible] Surgeons was taken away for duty elsewhere. A short time after this the last man of our corps of nurses were taken from us one by one, until our medical service, never entirely adequate, became hopelessly insufficient. I don't know whether these men were taken for service among the regulars. At any rate, they were called away, and the Seventy-first was drawn upon constantly for details of men.

"If a stenographer was needed anywhere in camp, the Seventy-first was drawn upon. If a cook was required, a requisition was promptly made on the Seventy-first. Clerks for handling stores were taken from our regiment by the dozen. So that the regiment may be said to have done its full share in prosecuting the war."

Major Keck said that he was not at liberty publicly to discuss the management of the campaign in Cuba and that at Camp Wikoff, or to answer comment upon the alleged hesitation on the part of some of the companies of the Seventy-first in the charge up San Juan Hill.

His Battalion Did Not Falter.

"I was in command of the Third Battalion on that day," he said. "When we were ordered to go up that hill my battalion, I know, went to the very top. No men ever fought more bravely." Here Major Keck pointed to a battered agate cup which he had picked up in the blockhouse on the summit of the hill after the Spanish had been driven from it.

Speaking of the Cuban soldiers, Major Keck said that, so far as his observations went, they were utterly worthless as allies in the Cuban war. "They would remain at the front," he said, "until the first volley had been fired, when they invariably ran. The Cuban cannot understand why the Americans should stand and continue to fire in the open, as their method is to always seek cover for the brief operation of preparing for a second volley. I noticed also that, when one Cuban was wounded there were always twenty-five of his fellows to assist him to the rear. But not one of these warriors ever failed to appear for the allotted rations. They were perfectly contented to follow up our men and take possession of any stray baggage that might be dropped by the wayside.

"The Cuban soldier is the dirtiest human being I have ever seen, and the Cuban camps are sinkholes of filth. There are Cubans and Cubans, however, and some of those I met in Santiago at the San Carlos Club are fine men.

"The condition of all the resident Cubans in Santiago we found to be deplorable, and their expulsion from the city before the surrender led to some heartrending scenes. Women of education and refinement were found everywhere on the highways, almost in a starving condition, although many carried pockets full of gold. We had to divide our rations with them. But when we saw the reconcentrados when we first landed, on June 24, we felt that we were justified in making war. I never saw human beings in their condition alive. All we reduced to skin and bones, and children of twelve years looked to be thirty. The Red Cross did excellent work among them and succeeded in saving hundreds of lives.

"I do not know that our men could have avoided the sickness that came upon them even had they had better food. They were exposed to all the deadly influences of the climate—sleeping on the ground and doing work that constantly called for the expenditure of all their strength. For it was admitted by officers in the regular army that during the short campaign we did as much as was accomplished by the same number of men in six months during the civil war. And through it all I think the men of the Seventy-first acquitted themselves gloriously."

ADJT. ABEEL A PARADOX.

Was Thrice Sick in Cuba, but Is Exceptionally Healthy Now—A Woeful Lack of Liquor.

The case of Adjt. A. H. Abeel of the Seventy-first presents one of the startling paradoxes that abound in the experiences of that gallant regiment. He was one of its unluckiest and at the same time luckiest members. He was stricken down three times with different variations of tropical disease, and is now one of the comparatively few men of the regiment not more or less ill.

"The woeful lack of doctors in our camp probably accounts for my being alive to-day," he laughingly remarked yesterday, when seen in the Park Avenue Hotel.

Adjt. Abeel, although he left thirty pounds of flesh as a tribute to the emaciating powers of the swamps of Cuba, says he is in good health, and is satisfied that his system has not been permanently affected by his terrible experiences.

"We had a fairly regular supply of food, such as it was," said he, "but it was utterly unsuited to life in the tropics. Even after our rations were reduced to supply the Santiago refugees, each man was given seven hardtacks a meal, besides a reduced ration of meat. This, you may be sure, was more than the men had appetite for. The stories about our being compelled to catch carrion land crabs and crush them on our bread for food is all stuff and nonsense. We did eat crabs several times, and, as they were served, they were delicious.

"The land crabs are found during the rainy season in Cuba by the millions. There are several varieties of them, the largest being the red crab. This species has a body shaped like our ordinary sea crab, and is about two inches in diameter. A Jamaican, the servant of one of the newspaper correspondents with our regiment, called our attention to the fact that this variety of crab was edible. He served a mess of them, nicely cooked with crumbed bread, the whole resembling ordinary deviled crab. They were delicious, and we frequently ate them afterward.

"It was not the lack of food that caused our distress, but the quality, and the want of an adequate supply of medicines. I think, indeed, that, had there been a supply of brandy on hand, the illness of a large percentage of our men could have been stamped out at the beginning. I know that, after enduring an attack of dysentery for a long time, I secured a bottle of the very meanest of cognac in Santiago, and soon afterward I recovered. There was not a drop of liquor of any kind to be had in the camp."

Seventy-first Deliberately Lied About.

Adjutant Abeel, when asked concerning the alleged wavering in the ranks of the Seventy-first in the charge up San Juan Hill, denied the rumor indignantly.

"It is a deliberate lie," he said. "During the action I went the entire length of the line three times, and, although the Seventy-first was under the heavist fire of all the regiments, the men fought as bravely as any men ever fought. Every movement the men made was strictly according to orders."

Speaking of the Cuban soldiers, Adjt. Abeel said: "They are the dirtiest, laziest, most worthless lot of niggers it has ever been my lot to encounter. They were an absolute hindrance to us at all times. They were in the front ranks when the advance was made. When the first volley was fired they ran precipitately, and, for all I know, may be running yet, as we never saw that particular body again. But we didn't go to Cuba to fight for the Cubans, any way. We went there to avenge the Maine, and I think we succeeded."

SURGEON SHEPHARD'S STORY.

Shelling a Church Which Sheltered Spanish Sharpshooters—How Story of Cowardice May Have Originated.

Dr. A. St. John Shephard of 116 West Third Street, Mount Vernon, one of the Surgeons of the Seventy-first Regiment, was at the armory yesterday. He said:

"The saddest thing to me about this war was the death of my mother in Boston only two weeks ago. I understand that she had not received my last two or three letters and knew not whether I was among the living or the dead. The fond hope that I could see her once more in her old age, which buoyed me up coming home, is gone now forever.

"What struck me as peculiarly interesting at the battle of Santiago? Well, there were several things. One was the firing by Capt. Capron upon the old church, San Luis Guadalupe, which I understand has been very severely criticised. I doubt if the real facts have ever been given to the public. I was near to Capt. Capron at the time, and so was Major Allen, under whose command I was.

"Sharpshooters were picking off men right [illegible] been stationed. Still the men were dropping. The Spaniards were using smokeless powder, and their hiding place could not be located. Capt. Capron finally came to the conclusion that the only place from which the enemy could maintain such a disastrous fire upon the troops was the tower of the old church. Accordingly he sent several shots through it. Then part of the tower fell, and out ran no less than thirty Spanish sharpshooters, nearly all of whom were killed or captured.

An America-Loving Priest.

"Another thing that struck me as particularly significant was the involuntary utterance of the Spanish Catholic priest of that church when he heard the official telegram read stating that Santiago had surrendered. He was one of the thousands of refugees. He had been in charge of the great Notre Dame Decores Church of Santiago. With uncovered head he bowed, and, with great reverence, said: 'Let us hope that this may be the first step toward adding another star—that of Cuba—to the flag of the United States.'

"I think I can account in the most part for that sensational story which was circulated about some of the members of the Seventy-first showing cowardice. The boys of the Seventy-first are anything but cowards. They are heroes. I am proud of being a member of that organization. The order was given to charge up the hill, the ascent of which for the first 150 yards was very slight. Then it suddenly became steep. The Spaniards had partially surrounded the hill and were giving our boys a terrible cross-fire as they hurried in a stooped position to the front. It was what is called a 'runaway fight.' After the men received the order to advance to the front nothing could stop them. When they arrived there they found themselves under a deadly cross-fire and received orders not to fire under any circumstances. It was because they had no smokeless powder, and firing would be fatal, for it would betray their position. After considerable delay word was passed along that a large supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles and smokeless powder cartridges, such as the regulars used, had been brought up to the rear. These they were told they could get. As that word was passed along, there began all kinds of manoeuvres to the rear, which by some have been called signs of cowardice.

"I saw some sights in Cuba the like of which I hope I may never witness again. I saw a Cuban 'soldier' steal a dying American soldier's canteen when he was not more than 150 yards from a running stream. I am quite positive that he never stole a second time from an American soldier. I am not much impressed with the people to whose aid our soldiers went. To be brief and emphatic, they are nothing more or less than a lot of half-breed Cuban niggers. I made it my business for three days after the battle of Santiago to smell the barrel of every Cuban soldier's gun that I saw. You know there is a peculiar odor about a rifle if it has been fired within three or four days. I never found one out of more than fifty I examined that had been fired. Several other men of the Seventy-first did as I did, with the same result.

"Just before the battle of Santiago the men were given rations for three days. When the order came to advance to the front the Cuban soldiers and refugees not only stole all the rations, but the uniforms and equipments which our boys left behind at camp.

Spanish Sharpshooters and Spies.

"The greatest record for gathering in Spanish sharpshooters was made by the men of the Tenth Cavalry. In three days' time they killed or captured forty-eight, two-thirds of whom were dressed in our uniforms, mostly those of the Thirty-fourth Michigan. These uniforms were seized from a pack train which they captured, or taken from the bodies of our dead soldiers.

"There were innumerable Spanish spies in camp. They were going through the lines continuously, for it was very difficult for our soldiers and sentries to distinguish them, when well disguised, from Cuban soldiers.

"When the first shots at the battle of Santiago were fired I was talking to some newspaper correspondents. Two of them were English correspondents, and they had been giving glowing accounts of the bravery of English soldiers. As soon as the first bullets whizzed by our ears they mounted their horses, and, in their flight, could not be seen for dust. One of the correspondents whose bravery I want to commend was a New York boy, who during the first day's battle helped and cared for the wounded and dying. His name is Alcides Betancourt, and he time and again displayed the greatest bravery, helping remove the wounded men from the firing line. He was taken sick and came home on the Seneca. I learned to-day that he was in Bellevue Hospital for some time and only a few days ago went to his home, in Ninety-first Street."

HIRED TO COOK, BUT FOUGHT.

There Wasn't Much for Lase to Cook Down Santiagoward, So He Joined in Battle.

One of the most interesting characters in the Seventy-first Regiment is Lase Gallamore, a coal-black negro, who joined the hospital corps as a cook in Tampa, and went all through the Santiago campaign. Lase does not talk much, but his comrades say he did yeoman service in every way. There was not much for him to cook, he says, so he fought. He has trophies, in the shape of machetes and Mausers, which he wrested from his Spanish adversaries. He also owned a horse which he captured in Cuba. This he has presented to Capt. Stafford, to whose company he was attached. Yesterday Lase came into the armory and saluted Lieut. Col. Homer.

"Cunnel," he said, "I'se come to see what to do wid dose fo' hosses dat I'se got in Long Island City. I didn't git no o'dahs, so on my own 'sponsibility I dun put 'em in a liv'ry stable."

"Where's the stable?"

"I dunno know de number, but I know de place. I rid my hoss over on de ferryboat. Didn't have no money. Jess tole de man at de gate dat I was a Seventy-first nigger wid Cap. Stafford's hoss, and he says, 'Go right along; de Seventy-first has got cart blank on dis line.' So here I is."

Lase was sent over to see Col. Downs, with the result that the horses were quartered in a stable in New York.

Lase had never been North before, and the city's sights are a continual source of wonderment to him, especially the sky-scraping buildings. He knows every inch of the battleground around Santiago, and tells an interesting story of his experiences, which, disincumbered of his idioms, is as follows:

"We had the greatest trouble with sharpshooters. On July 2 I saw twelve men killed by one of these fellows hid in an apple tree, and because he used smokeless powder we couldn't locate him. Finally one of the fellows got the drop on him and down he tumbled. He had on one of our uniforms, which he had taken from one of the killed, and in this way had managed to sneak through our lines and hide in the tree. They paid no attention whatever to the red cross on our arms. I remember the first man I picked up was Fred Frederick, a colored cook of Company F. Then I picked up Private Booth of Company K, who was shot in the foot and couldn't walk.

"We started off with the litter, and a minute afterward heard a 'ping' of a Mauser bullet. I turned around just in time to see poor Booth die, shot right through the head. I tell you we saw some tough sights down there. Some of the dead were buried in the roads and the rains washed the ground away and exposed the bodies. On one day's march I stepped right on the palm of a hand that was sticking up through the ground, and before I could call attention to it, twelve other men stepped in the same track."

POSTAL CLERKS WHO FOUGHT.

Places Are Held for Those Who Went to Cuba.

Among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who were welcomed home on Monday were four postal clerks—John L. Lewis, a Sergeant in Company H, and Bonnie Goldberg, a Corporal in Company F, clerks in the General Post Office; Frederic Miller, Sergeant in Company H, registry clerk in Station J, and Noah Bruford, Color Sergeant, a letter carrier in Station O.

None of these men has reported for duty, but Postmaster Van Cott said that when they are mustered out their old places will be waiting for them. They cannot return to work in the Post Office Department until mustered out, as they cannot draw pay on two pay rolls of the Government at the same time. Edward C. Kroupa, a clerk in the newspaper department, who was at one

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CUSHING'S BODY NOT FOUND.

His Brother Here to Continue the Search Among Graves at San Juan.

One of the saddest of those who had lost a relative or friend who welcomed home the survivors of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers Monday was Daniel J. Cushing, a lawyer of this city, whose brother, Corp. Charles P. F. Cushing of Company C, was killed in the heroic charge up San Juan Hill July 1, and whose body has been buried in a grave that cannot now be located. Mr. Cushing had deputized two undertakers to recover and bring home the body, but each returned with the report that he could not find the grave. The undertakers claimed no record of the graves was kept, and the graves were hard to find.

Mr. Cushing resides at 322 West Forty-second Street, and has an office at 346 Broadway. He said yesterday that he intended to go to Santiago and look for the body of his brother himself next week, and he would spend any amount of money to find it. The lad's mother, at Asbury Park, was constantly inquiring if it had arrived, and Mr. Cushing feared for her health.

Cushing was one of the recruits that joined the Seventy-first on the first call. He was a graduate of Ottawa University and was a clerk at the Produce Exchange. As he bade his brother adieu to go to the war he said: "If I come back alive, it won't be as a private." In the charge up San Juan Hill a Mauser bullet caught him in the neck just back of the jawbone, almost tearing away the bone. He fell into the arms of two comrades, who started with him to a place of safety, but he had not taken ten steps before he cried out the single word "Mother" and dropped dead.

"I spent five hours at the armory Monday," Mr. Cushing said yesterday, "trying to find what became of my brother. Sergt. Rogers of his company had brought back his cap, eyeglasses, &c., and he told me about the lad. He tells me that after my brother was shot it was two hours before any one could leave to look after the body. Then they buried him close at hand, in a swampy spot. The next day they came back and dug a new grave in dry land, putting up a wooden slab with his name written on it in lead pencil.

"The day after the battle I read of his death in the newspapers. To get a confirmation, we waited a week; then, through friends, a correspondent aboard one of the newspaper boats was asked to find out the truth. He sent word that my brother was alive and well. We were deceived by this until recently.

"Then we asked S. S. Mullin, an undertaker of Syracuse, N. Y., who was going to Cuba to bring back the body of Kolbe, the Rough Rider, to find my brother's body and bring it here. When he returned he said he was unable to find the grave. Then we commissioned a New York undertaker who was making the trip to bring back two members of the Seventy-first. He returned without my brother's body, and said it was with the greatest difficulty he had found the two other victims. He said he dug up six graves before he located them. There were no outside marks to indicate who was buried beneath, and only a bottle with a piece of paper inside it beside the body. He also said there was no record kept of where the dead were buried."

LOST 40 POUNDS OF HIS 156.

But Potter Would Like to Go Back to Cuba and Even Scores with the Natives.

Harry T. Potter of the Seventy-first Regiment, who had charge of the stores and was on the surgical staff, weighed 156 pounds when he went away. He has lost forty pounds of it, although he says he feels fairly well at times. When seen yesterday at the Seventy-first Armory he said that the Cubans were a pack of thieves, and that there was not a fight in any of them.

"When we threw off our canteens, haversacks, and blankets going into battle the Cubans stole them," he said, "and sneaked into the bush to eat our rations while we fought for them. I know of one case where a Cuban soldier found one of our boys wounded in the bush and stripped him to the skin, leaving him nothing but half a blanket. Don't talk to me about free Cuba. I'd like to go down there with 2,000 men and lick hell out of them."

Potter was shot in the foot and thigh by a sharpshooter while dressing a wounded man in the road. He said the men had no food for forty-eight hours after they landed in Cuba, and that after they threw away their rations going up San Juan Hill they were three days without a bite except what they could pick up here and there along the road. "Sometimes," he said, "we happened on a can of corned beef or beans and lived off of that as long as we could. After Santiago surrendered the food was better, especially in the hospitals, but on July 1, 2, and 3 there was not a bite to eat in the division hospital, and the men lay for two days and nights in the road before they got their wounds dressed.

"The greatest shame of the whole proceedings is in the matter of our pay. We got $6.57 State pay for camp duty, and the Government still owes us a like amount. When we left Tampa we got $10.90 each, and that is every cent the Government has paid us so far. We are still owed for June, July, and August, and I was told yesterday that we would not get any pay now until we were mustered out. We are supposed to get 56 cents a day ration money while on furlough, but I don't know how we are to get it. Why, when our men got a furlough from Montauk they had to pay $2.25 for tickets to New York, and they cashed our State checks at the railroad office.

"They have dumped us here without a cent. That was a very foxy move of the Secretary of War to give us a furlough. We can't talk with these uniforms on, and by the time we are mustered out nobody will care anything about it, but I'll say right here that if it weren't for these clothes I'd tell some stories that wouldn't look well in print, and I am in a position to talk with knowledge, too."

71ST MEN IN BELLEVUE.

Most of the Malaria-Stricken Men Are Recovering, but Two May Die in the Hospital.

Most of the soldiers who are in Bellevue Hospital were yesterday reported as in a fair way to recovery, although there are a couple of cases, it was said, that may terminate fatally. Superintendent Gleason said that Henry Heckler of the Seventy-first, who was brought in suffering from malaria several days ago, had a serious relapse yesterday. W. J. Wilson, who has also been in the hospital several days, suffering from typhoid, was very low.

Michael Haney, aged twenty-two, of 341 West Forty-ninth Street, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, is seriously ill with malaria, and the doctors fear that typhoid may develop. Edward Quinn, aged twenty-six, of Company N, Seventy-first Regiment, also has malaria, but was better yesterday. James E. Sherwin, aged twenty-five, of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has malaria in a mild form. Frederick E. Stamm, aged twenty-two, of Dubuque, Iowa, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, has a slight attack of malaria. John F. Cochrane, aged twenty-one, of Cambridge, Mass., Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, has malaria, but will soon recover. Rogers W. Wells, aged twenty-three, of Madison, Ind., Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, has a rather severe attack of malaria, but has improved.

Two more soldiers from the Seventy-first were brought into Bellevue Hospital yesterday—Matthias F. Holm, a Dane, aged twenty-two, of Company E, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from malaria; the other was Peter J. Cunningham, aged twenty-two, of 780 Second Avenue, Company L, also suffering from malaria.

John Mack of Cleveland, Ohio, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, who was brought to Bellevue Hospital Monday from the Battery, suffering with malaria, was reported last evening as improving.

BILLY BE DAMN SUCCUMBS.

Hardships and Malaria Have Played Havoc with the System of the Seventy-first's Lucky Goat.

The mascot of the Seventy-first Regiment, Billy Be Damn, was taken to Central Park yesterday afternoon so that he could recuperate from the hardships of the Cuban campaign. This mascot is a goat of uncertain age, which was presented to the [illegible]

Billy has lost much in weight and vitality since [illegible] those succulent grasses, [illegible] about the hills of Santiago that he was accustomed to in Central Park. He looks as if the sufferings of the heroes of Santiago had been small in comparison with his. He, too, looks as if he had a kick or a butt coming against the Commissary Department. He has the appearance of a goat which has been dieting for months on tin cans and [illegible]. He shows evidences of malarial fever and has grown yellow about the eyes and face.

When the Seventy-first Regiment arrived he was taken to the armory, but was promptly turned over to the hospital corps. Superintendent John B. Smith of the Central Park Zoo was asked to superintend his nursing until he should become strong again. One of the soldiers started for the Park with him yesterday. They tried to board a trolley car, but the conductor put them off, saying satirically that he was not piloting a cattle train. So goat and soldier marched double column to Sixty-fourth Street, receiving ovations on their way. When Billy arrived at the Park he could scarcely walk, so feeble was he. He was fed with milk, placed in the pheasant house, and a big bunch of freshly cut grass was placed temptingly before him.

INJURED 71ST MAN IS KNOWN.

Soldier Found in Street with Broken Skull Is James Cleary—Police Make an Arrest.

The soldier who was found early yesterday morning in Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue, unconscious and suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, was later identified in Bellevue Hospital as James Cleary, a member of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. William F. Brede of 188 Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn, who is also of Company B, called at the hospital and recognized the injured man. He said that he and Cleary both returned with the Seventy-first from Montauk Point on Monday, and went to the armory, where they received a sixty-days' furlough. They left the armory at 5 o'clock in the evening, and parted company at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street. Brede did not know where his comrade went. He had heard Cleary say that he was married, but he does not know where his wife lived.

Later in the day Mrs. Mary Byrnes of 835 Third Avenue came to the hospital to look for Cleary, her cousin. He was to have come to the house on Monday night, she said, and she was anxious about him. He had boarded with Mrs. Farrell, her brother's wife, who lived in the same house. Mrs. Byrnes was taken to the soldier's bedside. This was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and Cleary had partly regained consciousness.

"Jim, don't you know your cousin?" she asked, and the soldier nodded his head. Then he asked for some water to drink. Several other members of the Seventy-first called.

From statements made by Mrs. Byrnes, Mrs. Farrell, and another inmate of the house at 835 Third Avenue it was learned that Cleary was about twenty-eight years of age and was born in Dublin. He was an ironworker by trade, and came to this country seven years ago. He married some time ago and had a child, but did not tell his relatives of his marriage for a long time. He and his wife separated, and Cleary went to board with the Farrells.

Cleary was not in Cuba, as he enlisted about July 3. He was sent to Hempstead Plains with other recruits. When the Seventy-first landed at Montauk Point he joined it there.

Elizabeth Stahl, thirty-five years old, of 535 Third Avenue was arrested last night by the police of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, on suspicion of knowing something about the assault on Cleary. She was arrested at her home at 11 o'clock. She admitted that she had been with the soldier Monday evening, and at the time of the assault. Beyond that she would tell nothing.

Detectives White and Collins found in a saloon at 524 Third Avenue Cleary's knapsack, blanket, canteen, tin cup, and two tin plates. The bartender said that Cleary had come in between 8 and 8:30 o'clock and asked him to take care of the things while he went for a walk. He did not return to the saloon.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a young woman, who said she was Mrs. Mary Dunham of White Plains, called at the hospital to see whether she could identify Cleary as her brother, Thomas Cleary, who, she said, belonged to Company L, Seventy-first Regiment. He had left camp, she said, on Saturday, having obtained a sixty days' furlough, and was to have come home that evening, but did not, and nothing has been heard of him since. She first thought that he had stayed with some relatives in New York, but could not find him, so came to the hospital. She said he was tall and had black hair. When she was taken up to see James Cleary, who fits this description, she breathed a sigh of relief when she found he was not her missing brother.

It was said at the hospital that Cleary's condition is serious.

THE 71ST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Thus Dubbed by the Regulars Because of Their Springfield Rifles.

Corp. Paul F. Howard of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, said yesterday that the regulars called the Seventy-first the light artillery on account of their Springfield rifles, which made a loud report as compared with the Mausers and Krag-Jorgensens.

"When we were lying up at 'Bloody Angle,' we hardly knew we were under fire," said Corp. Howard. "We lay there and were not allowed to move. Suddenly Corp. Madlinger toppled over and we got up to attend to him. In a minute the bullets were flying around us. It was a sensation we will never forget.

"I can give one instance of the general looseness and incompetency in the army. On the night before the first assault on San Juan hill the mule trains, with provisions, were started out to us. Those in charge made no effort to find the regiment, and took the rations two miles up the road, where they dumped them. We finally found out where the provisions were, and 650 men had to be detailed to bring the boxes back two miles on their shoulders."

FUNERAL OF JOHN P. MESSER.

He Belonged to the Seventy-first's Hospital Corps and Died of Fever.

The funeral of John P. Messer of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of his grandfather, 433 West Forty-fourth Street. The young soldier had been a member of the Seventy-first for over two years. He went with the regiment to Cuba, participated in all the fights, and suffered hunger and wet, heat, and cold with his comrades. He was overcome by fever after the regiment reached Camp Wikoff, and was transferred to Fort Columbus, Governors Island, where he died of exhaustion on Saturday last. His friends say he was starved to death.

Messer belonged to the Hospital Corps, and was the first of that corps to die. His fellow-members of the Hospital Corps acted as pall bearers. They were Harry Potter, W. Shepherd, L. Gallemore, and James J. McCarthy. Louis E. Hess of Company H and George Kinsler of Company D assisted them. The Rev. William Dallman of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer conducted the services, and the body was taken to the Lutheran Cemetery for burial.

Many friends sent flowers. A bugler and a firing squad of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment accompanied the body to the cemetery, and sounded taps and fired volleys over the grave.

71ST PRIVATE DIES IN CUBA.

Richard Martens's Father Had Joined the Spanish Army.

Richard Martens, a private in Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, has been reported by Gen. Shafter as having died from malarial fever at Santiago, Sunday, Aug. 28.

Martens boarded at 103 West Sixty-third Street with a Mrs. Miller. His father had gone to Cuba several years ago to join the Spanish Army. When the first call for volunteers was issued young Martens at once enlisted in the Seventy-first. Martens's sister is said to be an actress.

Died at Camp Wikoff.

Charles Dinan, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, died at Camp Wikoff yesterday afternoon.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.
To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
18 Cortlandt St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

PANDO'S SECRET MISSION.

Visited Mexico and South American Countries in Order to Arouse Sympathy for Spain.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Gen. Pando, Chief of Staff to Gen. Blanco, who lately returned from a voyage to Mexico and other Central and South American countries, where he went on a secret mission to arouse sympathy for Spain, will return to Madrid to-morrow. He maintains strict reserve as to the results of his mission. His post here will be occupied by Gen. Solano.

To-morrow will be Gen. Blanco's birthday anniversary. He celebrated it in advance by a gift of $500 to be used in the purchase of relief for distribution among the local charitable institutions. His generosity is much applauded.

Havana business houses and private citizens subscribed during the blockade the sum of $500,000 toward the improvement of the navy, but the opportunity to utilize the fund in that way having passed, a meeting was held yesterday to consider appropriating the fund to the erection of a new and magnificent Spanish Club. Opinions as to this proposal differ widely, the subscribers who are to remain here being in favor of the project, but those who are expecting to return to Spain considering such a proposal as unfair to the Spanish.

The papers are greatly agitated as to the disposition of the remains of Columbus; and it is understood that the Duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of the discoverer of America, will request the privilege of removing them from the Havana Cathedral and carrying them to Spain, there to deposit them with the remains of other illustrious Spaniards. The general impression is that the remains are not to be included in the surrender.

Recent advices from Candelaria report a state of dreadful distress, the result of fevers and scarcity of food, caused by the blockade. Within a stone's throw of the town the insurgent General, Pedro Diaz, is encamped with a thousand men; but as yet they have not solicited food. Chief La Hoz is encamped just outside San Cristobal, whose inhabitants take the men supplies.

Several insurgent leaders in the Province of Pinar del Rio have issued circulars guaranteeing law and order, and promising safety to all who will return to their fields and farms. The Cubans in that province have set an excellent example, which will surely be followed elsewhere. Several isolated cases of violence in the Province of Santa Clara have been promptly traced down and the culprits have been turned over to the Spanish military authorities.

Havana is perfectly quiet. Business is resuming and the shops and stores are displaying beautiful fancy goods. The theatres are filled nightly with well-dressed people and the cafés and restaurants are doing an excellent business. Silver is now at $1.60. To an outsider the city presents a holiday appearance. Behind the scenes, however, there is considerable want, though this is not flaunted abroad, as the Cuban character is one of pride, which hides in the dark and only shows the bright side of life. The weather continues fine.

To-day the Council of Secretaries resolved, in view of the Custom House regulations, not to allow exemption from duty for the supplies brought on the Comal in charge of Capt. Niel. Neither has he any other legal resource to secure exemption. The Spanish colonial authorities are willing to take charge of the supplies and distribute them themselves, paying duties on account of the Government at the Havana Custom House.

MANY DIVORCES IN OHIO.

During the Year 3,379 Decrees Were Granted—2,943 Cases Pending.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Secretary of State Kinney has completed the tabulation of divorce statistics from the different counties of the State, and the amount of domestic unhappiness as reflected in the totals is something surprising.

Under the head of different causes, there were pending in the courts of the State 2,961 divorce cases at the close of the fiscal year ended July 1, 1897.

During the year 4,470 cases were brought, and 3,379 divorces granted. During the same period 1,109 divorces were refused and the suits dismissed. There were pending in the courts on July 1, 1898, 2,943 cases. Under the different causes for divorce suits were filed as follows: Statutory grounds, 577; absence and neglect, 2,115; cruelty, 1,079; drunkenness, 521; fraud, 42; all other causes, 136.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:26	Sun sets	6:35	Moon rises	......

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:10	Gov. Isl'd	7:32	H. Gate	9:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	7:50	H. Gate	9:37

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 31.		
Avala, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.		
Acanthus, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Alexandra, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	....	....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull	....	....
Galileo, Newcastle	....	....
Jason, Cape Gracias	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glengyle, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to September 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 28.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 20.
Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Aug. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 14.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 24.
Pennland, Southampton, Aug. 21.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 25.
Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 29.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
Ohio, Hull, Aug. 20.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 28.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Winifreda, London, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.

DUNLAP & CO.
Celebrated Hats.
Fall Styles
will be introduced on
Thursday, Sept. 1st.
New York,
Chicago, Philadelphia.
London, 1 Old Bond Street, Scott & Co., Agents.
Paris, 13 Rue de la Paix, A. Gelot, Agent.
Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States and Canada.

British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 30.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bunce, Antwerp Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 1:45 A. M. 31st.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Albrecht, Southampton Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Reported south of Fire Island at 9:15 P. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Barbados Aug. 20, with sugar to W. P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS City of San Antonio, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hudson, Halsey, Montauk Aug. 29, to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Devries, Rotterdam Aug. 18 and Boulogne 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Aug. 18, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Guadeloupe, &c., Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Gundry, Pilley's Island, N. F., Aug. 23, with sulphur ore to Finn, Pyewood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Croatan, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 26 and Wilmington, N. C., 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Haimut, (Dutch,) Jacob, Nordenham 55 days, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 30, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind WSW, blowing a gentle breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
Bark Aretas, (Br.,) for St. Lucia.
Brig Carib, for Trujillo, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Albin, (Nor.,) for Nuevitas.
SS City of Birmingham for Savannah.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McLennon, Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 27.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, New York, &c., via Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Aug. 28.

SS Atbara, (Br.,) Capt. Collingwood, arr. at Bordeaux from New York Aug. 29.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Port Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Capt. Key, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelterer, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hellos, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, arr. at Antwerp from New York Aug. 28.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, arr. at Amsterdam from New York Aug. 28.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, arr. at Ymuiden from New York Aug. 29.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W. to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, arr. at Glasgow from New York to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Christiania for New York, Aug. 26.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, New York for Lisbon and Oporto, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:10 A. M. Aug. 31.

Spoken.

Bark Skomvaer, (Nor.,) Capt. Rafen, New York for Anjer June 28, was spoken in lat. 14, long. 32.

Miscellaneous.

PARA, Brazil, Aug. 30.—The British bark Cathaya of London, Capt. Collie, from Cardiff July 12 for this port, has been wrecked at Gurupi, a few miles east of here. All hands were saved.

A Brazilian steamer trading between local ports has foundered near Maranham Bay, a short distance up the coast toward the Amazon. No lives were lost.

PORT NATAL, South Africa, Aug. 30.—The British steamer Denton Grange, of 3,804 tons, from Buenos Ayres Aug. 3 for this port, is ashore at the entrance to Durban, near here. The Government authorities are assisting in floating her.

The British steamer Antilla arrived yesterday from Nassau. After her arrival at Nassau, Aug. 15, Capt. Montell, was notified that the British steamer Jacob Bright was ashore on the Egg Island Reef. The Antilla at once went to her rescue and succeeded in pulling her off the reef.

Word was received yesterday of the death of Capt. Harvey of the bark L. M. Smith at San Domingo. The Smith sailed from here on Aug. 14.

Capt. Anderson of the steamship Potomac reports, Aug. 22, in lat. 49.52, long. 34.10, during a thick fog, he was in collision with the bark Bertha, (Nor.,) from White Haven for New Richmond, Canada, in ballast. The steamer was not injured. The bark received [illegible] damage, which included the loss of her starboard cathead. She was not leaking, but signaled she would put back to Queenstown.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
MEDICINE CLOSETS
(mahogany finish)
$2.50
[illegible] West 23d Street.

Wanamaker

Furniture in August

THE splendid completeness of the stock of Furniture offered in the August Sale has commanded the favorable judgment of a great company of purchasers. The evident cheapness of the furniture has been best understood by the best posted buyers.

We cannot repeat the prices of this month. The best cabinet-makers have sold us furniture for the cost of wages and materials. They'll not continue such prices. But *we* will on all the August offerings that remain unsold.

We still show choice August selections of Book Cases, Rocking Chairs, Sideboards, Women's Desks, Toilet Tables and smaller varieties of other lines. Many are makers' samples and that fact contains volumes.

As a parting glory to the August sale we offer to-day sample lines of Rocking Chairs, Morris Chairs, Fancy Parlor Chairs and Foot Rests.

They are of Golden, Flemish, Malachite and Antique Oak, Birch and Mahogany. Prices $2.25 to $20. And will be one-half more regular.

Aside from the August offerings we have a great stock of splendid Furniture. We will sell it to you at bottom market figures. You would not buy of us on any other basis.

But the special priced furniture is a daily diminishing quantity. Procrastination is the thief of opportunity.

At $3.50—Mahogany finished parlor chair; upholstered seat; covered in silk damask.

At $4—Mahogany finished rocking chair with high arms; spindled back and side arms; scooped wood seat.

At $5.25—Solid mahogany desk chair with inlaid back; scooped wood seat.

At $5.75—Rocking chair in golden oak; spindled back; scooped seat.

At $6.25—Solid mahogany desk chair; inlaid back; scooped wood seat.

At $7—Flemish oak hall chair; high spindled arms and back richly carved.

At $8—Mahogany finished hall chair; spindled sides; back upholstered in illuminated leather; scooped wood seat.

At $9.75—Solid mahogany parlor chair; back inlaid with pearl; upholstered spring seat covered in damask.

At $10—Full arm rocking chair; seat and back upholstered in tapestry.

Fourth floor.

Men's Clothing THE clothing season closes officially to-day. Practically it ends when the clothes of the season are sold. But the days of our present stock are numbered—see the handwriting on the tickets. A tale of three prices.

$8.50. Under this price are grouped Men's Black and Blue Serge Suits that have been $12 and $13.

$12. Includes suits that were $15 and $16.50 and $18.

$15. All at this price were $20 and $23.

These suits are assembled in one place, classified in sizes for quick selling. You will not expect all sizes in every kind, but every size is in the several kinds. There is a good bargain for every man with a good dividend saved for his pocket.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BERMUDA CASE CLOSED.

The Noted Filibuster Steamer Sold at Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 30.—The sensational case of the notorious Cuban filibuster steamer Bermuda has been closed with the sale of the vessel intact, as she is lying at Port Antonio, for $12,500, to a shipping firm of this city, in behalf of her Boston owners.

The British steamer Bermuda, a Cuban filibuster, was seized by the British Government about sixteen months ago, was forfeited, and was advertised for sale; but on July 21 it was announced in a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, that she had been freed by order of the Government, on the payment of all the libels filed against her. It was then set forth that the case of the Bermuda was presented to the British Government by Mr. Augustus P. Dunlop, who also pleaded for and obtained from President McKinley on June 10 last, the pardon of the Bermuda's commander, Capt. John D. Hart, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for commanding an expedition that was carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to the Cuban insurgents.

PHILIP SUCCEEDS SCHLEY.

He Will Occupy Sampson's Quarters on the Flagship New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An order was issued by the Navy Department to-day detaching Commodore J. W. Philip from command of the battleship Texas at New York and placing him in command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with the cruiser New York as his flagship.

He thus succeeds to the command formerly held by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and to the quarters on the New York formerly occupied by Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson as Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet.

PIE FOR SQUADRON SAILORS.

A Jersey City Baker Undertakes to Supply All the Tars.

Charles Kling, a Jersey City baker, recently sent to Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter of the cruiser New York, offering to bake enough pies for all the sailors of the squadron if they could be accepted and distributed among the men. On Monday night Mr. Kling received a telegram from Lieut. Commander Potter accepting the offer. The vessels and crews named are: New York, 600; Oregon, 525; Iowa, 550; Brooklyn, 580; Massachusetts, 500; Indiana, 580, and Texas, 400.

Mr. Kling at once put on an extra force and yesterday nearly 2,000 pies were baked and sent to the navy yard for the crews of the New York, Oregon, and Texas. The baking was continued last night and to-day Mr. Kling will send enough pies to Tompkinsville to supply the crews of the vessels there. Each man will get a whole pie, and there will be some left over. Mr. Kling said that he would bake in all 5,000 pies. The pies are made of all the [illegible]

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO

Report of National Relief Commission Representatives Upon Their Visit to the Island.

ARMY IN NEED OF BARRACKS

Medical Supplies Delivered When Most Needed—Danger from Climatic Conditions—Washington Thinks the Soldiers' Illness Not Alarming.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The yacht May, which arrived in this city to-day from Puerto Rico via Newport News, brought the report of the representatives of the National Relief Commission, ex-Minister to Italy William Potter, William Van Rensselaer, Louis C. Vanuxem, and Dr. C. G. Graff, who went to Puerto Rico to superintend the distribution of the supplies sent to the sick soldiers by the commission.

The May, which was loaned to the Government by Mr. Van Rensselaer, left this city on Aug. 6 and reached Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11. The Commissioners reported to Gen. Miles and were by him referred to Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the army in the field. Col. Greenleaf ordered the medical supplies to be taken from the May and placed in the lower floor of the Custom House, which is now being used as the headquarters of the army in Puerto Rico.

After giving details of the distribution of the supplies, the report says:

"In almost every instance we found the army Surgeons most anxious to have at their disposition money for the purchase of needed luxuries for the sick, such as fresh milk, ice, (when obtainable,) and canned goods, and we are happy to report that in every case we have been able to meet the demands made upon us.

"There are about 16,000 American soldiers in Puerto Rico, and on the day of our departure, Aug. 22, there were over 1,000 men on the sick list. Of this number, one-half were cases requiring prompt and careful treatment. There was a large number of typhoid cases, but on the 22d inst. this disease was not on the increase—a fact which indicated that the malady had been carried from the camps at home and was not indigenous to Puerto Rico. However, there was a very large increase in diarrhea, dysentery, dengue, or breakbone fever, and malarial disorders, due to the hot, unhealthy rainy season just commencing, which causes the water supply to be filled with malarial germs from the constantly decaying vegetation.

"All medical authorities in the army in Puerto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing, and that an alarming condition may be expected unless the War Department promptly arranges barracks for the army of occupation and immediately provides additional transports, the hospital ship Relief being insufficient to remove such of the sick as can be safely transferred home, the convalescents, and those enervated by climatic conditions. It is impossible for men from a northern climate to recuperate in a tropical country during its most unhealthful season.

"In conclusion, we are glad to report that we reached Puerto Rico with our medical and hospital supplies just at the time when they were most needed, as, owing to the lack of steam launches with which to unload the vessels in the harbor, and those hard aground on the coral reef, the medical department could not secure its supplies promptly, and our consignment had been most carefully selected, containing many useful articles not supplied in the hospital equipment of the United States Army.

"We cabled to the National Relief Commission on the 22d inst. to forward to Puerto Rico a consignment of light groceries, such as condensed cream, cereals, canned soups, clam broth, &c.; also pajamas and underclothing, all of which are much needed in the hospitals, and are not obtainable in the island."

Attached to the report is a letter from Gen. Miles thanking the Commissioners on behalf of the army for the supplies and for a big consignment of American flags; also a letter from Col. Greenleaf, expressing thanks for the gift of an icemaking machine, in which he says:

"I cannot adequately express the satisfaction with which the results of this donation will be received by the sick. Ice in this country is an expensive luxury, costing $30 per ton in Puerto Rican money, which necessitates the exercise of rigid economy on the part of our medical officers in its use. To have the output of such a machine at our disposal is a blessing the benefits of which can only be appreciated by those who have served in those hospitals."

In addition to three of the National Relief Commissioners, the following officers and men returned on the May: Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, United States Army; Col. John Biddle of Gen. Wilson's staff, who, with Capt. Harry Alvan Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. E. M. Fullington, also of Gen. Wilson's staff, are commissioned by that commander to present to the President of the United States the royal Spanish ensign captured Aug. 9 in the engagement at Coamo; James Wolcott Wadsworth, Congressman from the Thirtieth New York District; Major Clayton Parkhill, Chief Surgeon, First Division, First Army Corps; on sick leave, Lieut. John Workizer, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Lieut. W. Howard Pancoast, with Privates A. R. Chester and Wilson Potter, all of Light Battery A, Philadelphia; James G. Clark and Herbert Childs of Troop A, New York; on furlough, Addison Kelly, P. L. Overfield, Joseph Knight, and Samuel Boyle, all of Battery A, and Myron R. Stowell, war correspondent of The Pittsburg Times.

Dr. Graff will remain temporarily in Puerto Rico, and will cable from time to time the needs of the commission in the island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is true there is sickness in Puerto Rico, but it is not alarming. From the volume issued by the military bureau of information, the following regarding the climate of Puerto Rico is taken:

"In August a suffocating heat reigns throughout the day, and at night it is useless to seek for coolness; a faint zephyr is succeeded by a calm of several hours. The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive, and the body, weakened by perspiration, becomes languid; the appetite fails, and the mosquitoes buzzing about the ears by day and night perplex and annoy by their stings, while the fevers of the tropics attack Europeans with sudden and irresistible violence. This is the most sickly season for the European. The thermometer frequently exceeds 90 degrees."

Climatic conditions are probably causing the sickness among the troops in Puerto Rico. Some time ago orders were issued directing that all troops not actually needed in the island should be sent home, and some of the troops in Puerto Rico have been ordered home to be mustered out.

The same handbook quoted above states that about the middle of September the rains are something terrific, and that it is about the first of October before the weather becomes sensibly cooler.

THE CAPTURED SPANISH ENSIGN.

Puerto Rican Campaign Trophy Destined for President McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Edward M. Fullington of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry reached here to-day, en route to his home in Marysville, Ohio. He came from Puerto Rico, being one of the commission to present a captured Spanish ensign to President McKinley. He went direct to Washington from Newport News, where he arrived yesterday on the May, but did not find the President at the White House. An appointment will be made for next Tuesday, when the mission will be fulfilled. The ensign was left in a vault at Washington.

Lieut. Fullington carries an official document from Gen. Wilson addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, in which the Lieutenant's promotion to be Captain is suggested. The other members are also recommended for advancement, and a request is made that they receive furloughs. The royal ensign is the only one captured in actual battle in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Supplies on La Grande Duchesse.

A board of survey convened at the Army Building yesterday to inquire into the case of the 1,100 tons of supplies taken to Cuba by the steamer La Grande Duchesse, which returned without delivering them. The board consists of Capt. Henry L. Harris, Lieut. H. C. Schumm, and Lieut. B. F. Packard. Besides considering the condition of the supplies and their disposition, the board is ordered to fix the responsibility for [illegible]

TELEGRAPH IN PUERTO RICO.

America Will Own Lines Now Operated by Spain—Government May Sell the System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department has received advices from Puerto Rico on the work being done by the little army of Signal Service men on the island. There are 800 of these men now there, and they will have to assume the control and operation of the Government lines of telegraph. The lines now, of course, are operated by Spaniards, but when the possession of the island is transferred to the United States the Signal Service will have to take charge until the future status of the system is determined.

This Government has always been opposed to a Governmental telegraph system, and Signal Service officials say it is not improbable that the lines in the new island possession will be eventually sold through bids for its purchase. This, however, has not yet been considered officially, and Government control will have to be assumed, at least until the ultimate disposition is determined, at all the offices on the entire telegraph system of Puerto Rico.

Blue print diagrams of the system have been forwarded here to the Signal Service authorities. They show that, aside from a line that runs irregularly along the coast, there are two lines running directly north and south and others forming a network through the island. The principal telegraph stations which the Signal Service will have to man are at San Juan, from which there is a double line to Caguas; Ponce, from which there is also a double line to the shore; Mayaguez, Yauco, Guayama, Arroyo, Hemacao, Fajardo, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Utuardo, Rio Piedras, Cayey, Albonito, and Ciales.

While there is much work to be done in the way of extending and operating the telegraph lines in the newly acquired possessions, Signal Service officials say there is no difficulty in securing enough men. Of the 800 men now in Cuba, it is claimed two companies could be withdrawn for other fields without detriment. A number of the volunteers in the corps have asked to be discharged, and where their requests are well founded they will be complied with.

Col. Allen, Chief Signal Officer on Gen. Miles's staff, who has been in charge of the Signal Service work in Puerto Rico, has wired that he will sail from Ponce for the United States to-day. He is in poor health and is coming back to recuperate. Lieut. Col. Glassford, next in rank, will take command of the Signal Corps on the island.

Puerto Rican Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The commission appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the requirements of the postal service in Puerto Rico left here to-day for New York; whence the commission will sail to-morrow in company with the military commission.

HAVANA REFUSES SUPPLIES.

Relief Shipmaster Fined Because He Had No Manifest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Telegraphic advices were received at the State Department to-day to the effect that the steamer Clinton, No. 2, arrived at Havana yesterday with supplies for the starving inhabitants of Cuba, and that the Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the supplies to be landed and imposed a fine of $500 upon the master of the relief ship because he had no manifest.

The matter is now under consideration by the authorities here, and steps will be taken to secure the landing of the supplies and a remission of the fine. The absence of the manifest is not explained. The vessel cleared from Santiago for Havana.

Starvation in Cuba.

In a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Key West, said that in Guanabacoa, in the Havana Province, the reconcentrados have perished by hundreds and are yet dying. Persons who earned $1 a day are reported to have starved to death. The family of his informant lost five out of seven from starvation.

To Resume Havana Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An order was issued to-day directing the resumption of contract mail service on Monday next between Tampa, Fla., and Havana, via Key West. The service to Key West and Havana for the present will be semi-weekly.

WAR VESSELS GO AND COME.

The Massachusetts Sails for Boston and the Yankee for Philadelphia —The Calumet Here.

The squadron off Tompkinsville lost two of its vessels by the sailing of the battleship Massachusetts and the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. The Massachusetts passed out Quarantine at 4 P. M., bound for Boston, where she is to participate in the naval parade there. The Yankee sailed for the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where the New York Naval Militiamen, who man her, will be mustered out of service. The Yankee passed out by the Hook shortly after noon. The transport Arkadia arrived yesterday from Montauk, where she landed 180 men and 200 horses of Batteries E and F, First Artillery, and thirty-six pieces of artillery. The transport Hudson also arrived yesterday from Montauk, where she had landed 600 men of the First District of Columbia Volunteers. The United States tug Peoria, Lieut. Ryan, arrived yesterday from Hampton Roads. The Peoria was formerly the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad tug Philadelphia.

The revenue cutter Calumet, which at the outbreak of the war was brought from the great lakes and has been engaged in coast patrol, and later was used as a dispatch boat at Key West, arrived yesterday from Norfolk. In her war paint she attracted much attention when tied up in the Government slip at the Battery. She is in command of Lieut. W. H. Cushing and carries five officers and fifteen men. She resembles the cutter Hudson, which was taken off this station for duty in Cuban waters, being of the tugboat design. She is 90 feet long and 21 feet beam, constructed of steel, and she was built at Buffalo over three years ago for the Chicago district. She made a journey of over 3,000 miles through the lakes and canals and down the coast. She made one stage of 700 miles without stopping for coal and she has been maintaining a speed of 12 knots in a seaway. Her lake sailors, some of them old-timers, are said to have suffered from seasickness on the Atlantic. Her last mission in Cuban waters was to inform the Havana squadron on Aug. 15 that the blockade was raised.

The Calumet carries a five-barrel 47 millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon at her bow and a rapid-fire one-pounder aft. It is said that she may be retained on the Atlantic seaboard.

REWARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

A Board Appointed to Consider Meritorious Services in the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed a board, composed of officers of the highest rank, to meet at the Navy Department, to consider and report upon all cases of officers deserving of reward for specially meritorious services during the war with Spain, other than those officers whose services have been already recognized by promotion.

The board is composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, formerly President of the Naval Strategy Board; Rear Admiral Edmund O. Matthews, President of the Navy Examining and Retiring Boards, and Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Norton is on the retired list and Admiral Sicard and Admiral Matthews will be retired within a few months. Ensign Harry E. Smith has been assigned to duty as recorder of the board. Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, will sit as a member of the board when the cases of the officers of the Marine Corps are under consideration.

There has been considerable unfavorable comment in regard to the promotions already made on the ground that they have really acted as a form of degradation in the case of several deserving officers who have been actually reduced in their grade through the advancement of others. It is hoped that the work of the special board just appointed will do away with all causes of complaint in the case of the officers yet to be advanced in grade or otherwise [illegible]

RED CROSS WORK IN CAMPS

More Than One Hundred Nurses Are Now at Montauk.

DIET KITCHENS IN VIRGINIA

Trouble in Establishing Them at Points There Is Finally Overcome—Letter from Mrs. Mussey.

More than 100 Red Cross nurses are now at Montauk Point, and ten more will go to-day. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, who has charge of the Nurse Maintenance Auxiliary, said yesterday that she would be able to supply the demand for nurses, but she thought the worst point had been reached in all the hospitals, and she did not anticipate so many calls hereafter.

Mrs. Cowdin will start in a few days for Chickamauga to inspect the work being done there by Red Cross nurses. Miss Maxwell, who has charge of 119 nurses there, reports that work is progressing well in the several hospitals. Seven nurses left for Chickamauga yesterday.

Since the interview given out by Surgeon General Sternberg, and published in the Washington dispatches yesterday, Mrs. Cowdin makes public a letter received some time ago from Gen. Sternberg, in which he said:

> I am exceedingly grateful to you and to the society for the valuable assistance in providing trained female nurses for our general and field hospitals. The service of these nurses are very highly appreciated, and there is a constant demand for them.

It seems, however, from a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday from Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey at Fort Myer, that Gen. Sternberg had not taken the pains to impress upon his subordinates his good opinion of the work being done by the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Mussey, writing under date of Monday, says:

> I am glad to report that at last the order of the Secretary of War has prevailed with Major Davis, Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Fort Myer, Mrs. Hull, wife of Representative Hull, and myself called upon him Saturday. We had a warm interview in the beginning, for he squarely said he did not want the diet kitchen, and did not intend to have it. We faced him with the order of the Secretary of War, and he bowed to his superior's orders.

In regard to Camp Alger and the hospital at Bristow, Va., Mrs. Mussey says:

> Yesterday I visited Camp Alger at Dunn Loring and there received a warm welcome, for the surgeons in charge were very happy that we were going to take charge of their kitchen. I have received a request from Major Weaver and Major Phillips in charge of hospital at Bristow, Va., requesting us to establish a diet kitchen immediately and offering us every assistance. They have 370 patients in this hospital, and have suddenly come over to the idea of the diet kitchen. It will be necessary to furnish men cooks at this point, as there is absolutely no accommodation for women.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a letter from Deputy Surgeon General Smart, in which he said:

> I am directed by the Surgeon General to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Aug. 10, giving information that the Red Cross of New Orleans, La., has nearly 100 capable and reliable yellow fever immune nurses. The Surgeon General desires me to thank you for this information, and to state that should the conditions render it necessary he will not fail to call upon you.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DR. McGEE.

Only Woman Officer in the United States Army Tells of Her Official Duties.

Dr. Anita N. McGee of Washington, who on Monday received her appointment as an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant, established temporary headquarters yesterday in the office of Lieut. Col. Brown at the Army Building. Dr. McGee has been active during the war in supplying Red Cross nurses for service with the army, and her present mission in New York has been the selection of thirty female nurses for duty in Puerto Rico, in which she acts as the assistant of Major Jarvis. It was intended that these nurses, with twelve male nurses, should go on the Seneca, which sails to-day with Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Commission, but there seemed to be some doubt yesterday at the Army Building whether suitable provision could be made in the vessel for the women. Dr. McGee visited the Seneca in the course of the day. Col. Kimball, the Deputy Quartermaster General, appeared to desire that the nurses should wait for better transportation facilities.

Regarding her own unique position as the only woman holding a commission in the United States Army, Dr. McGee said yesterday: "My appointment will make but little difference in my work. The examination of women nurses is my first official duty, but I have been engaged in similar work during the period of the war. I shall not go to Ponce myself, but expect to see the nurses safely off. I have secured fifteen nurses from the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and some from the various training schools for nurses in this city. Some of the nurses came with me from Santiago. My standing in the army is that of a First Lieutenant, and includes the perquisites of that position. I shall, of course, wear the uniform of my rank, and shall follow the regulations providing for the uniform of my rank as closely as my sex will permit."

Dr. McGee had secured samples of the materials to be used in her uniform, and, excepting as to the cut of the coat, the only difference will be that a skirt of health-dress order will take the place of trousers. Dr. McGee explained that she should, of course, wear the shoulder straps and gold cross on her collar and the regulation green stripes of the Medical Corps down the sides of her skirt.

The only woman officer of the army is petite, of dark complexion, serious looking, and her conversation impresses one with the fact that she is an extremely clever woman. She is the wife of Dr. W. J. McGee of the American Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, and they have a daughter nine years old. Dr. McGee is the daughter of Prof. Newcomb of the Naval Observatory.

SICK SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

Arrangements Made to Care for the Needy Ones Who Arrive from Montauk.

Three organizations have selected representatives to meet trains from Montauk Point at the Long Island City Station and take care of all troops who need assistance in any way. They are the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of New York, the Red Cross Society, and the local posts of the G. A. R.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee was organized on Monday afternoon, and was the first in this new field of relief work. The necessity for such a committee was made apparent by the large number of troops who have for several days come in from Camp Wikoff, utter strangers, penniless and weak, and have been compelled to wander about the streets at night in search of the Army Building, only to find it closed, thus necessitating a delay in drawing their pay.

Upon being informed of this condition of affairs, a number of business men met at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation on Monday afternoon, and organized the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, with William L. Parsons Chairman and S. H. Mildenberg Secretary. The Secretary left immediately for Camp Wikoff to induce the officers in command to establish regulations by which, as far as possible, all soldiers will be sent in from Montauk on the morning trains.

Pending the result of this visit, a committee spent Monday night at Long Island City and took charge of more than fifty men who came in at different hours.

Among the fifty was one who was so ill that he had to be carried to the ferryboat, and three others were unable to get off the boat when it reached the New York side. Ambulances had to be summoned and the soldiers taken to Bellevue Hospital. The work was continued yesterday and last night. Voluntary contributions have been received from members of the Board of Trade and Transportation and the employes of the Custom House. Contributions from the public are solicited.

The Red Cross Society opened a branch office at 60 West Third Street, Long Island City, yesterday. It is in charge of Mrs. Hammond, assisted by Misses Cooley and [illegible] [illegible] the dead there.

The city's Grand Army of the Republic posts in this city will also have representatives to meet all trains from Montauk, beginning this morning and continuing as long as conditions demand.

WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF.

The Association Meets and Plans the Work at Montauk.

The Women's National War Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel and discussed work pertaining to Montauk. It was announced that a portable house had been sent to Mrs. Walworth, the Director General; also that Dr. L. B. Smith and eight nurses would go down to-day. Two assistants for Mrs. Walworth have already gone to the camp.

Another truck load of fruit will be shipped to-day. The contributions during the week amounted to $1,898.15, making a total of $21,706.60, in addition to Miss Helen Gould's recent contribution of $25,000.

SANTIAGO'S BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Mr. Jarvis Tells of Opportunities There for Conservative Investors.

Vice President Samuel M. Jarvis of the North American Trust Company, who established a branch office of that corporation at Santiago, talked yesterday of the business prospects there.

"I found the business conditions very much unsettled," he said. "The citizens were hardly prepared to renew commercial intercourse with the outside world, and there was uncertainty as to what currency would be the basis of value. But that element has been disposed of by the adoption of the United States currency for all purposes except the payment of duties. These are still payable in Spanish money at the rate of 85 per cent. in gold, 10 per cent. in silver, and 5 per cent. in copper. I established our branch office in the office formery occupied by a branch of the Bank of Spain. That bank has now retired from Santiago and is liquidating.

"Citizens are now opening their stores, and there is a general revival of business. Many of the United States soldiers were paid off before leaving the port for home, and many of them purchased relics and presents, and this put considerable of our money into circulation. In the vicinity of Santiago are iron mines, which will soon be in operation again. They employ from 2,000 to 5,000 persons. The country is generally agricultural, and as soon as the people can again raise crops a more stable feeling will prevail. The greatest sugar plantations on the island are within a short distance of Santiago and Guantanamo. There are coal deposits within nine miles of Santiago which have not been worked for some time.

"With the advent of American money and enterprise and the establishment of a stable government there will be excellent opportunities for investors on conservative lines. At present the heat and other climatic conditions are unfavorable to Americans. Between Nov. 1 and March 1 is the most desirable time to visit the island. The climate is then comfortable."

SICK AND DEAD AT SANTIAGO.

Seven New Fever Cases and Two Deaths from Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the American forces in Santiago is as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, "Aug. 30, 1898.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Total sick, 381; total fever, 318; total new cases fever, 7; returned to duty, 1; deaths—William R. Bethel, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry, typhoid fever; Joseph Berry, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

TO FREE ILLINOIS SAILORS.

Naval Militiamen to be Sent to Chicago Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Some day next week, not yet determined by the naval authorities, the Illinois naval militiamen who have rendered such good service during the war will be sent to Chicago in a body and an opportunity will be afforded the citizens to welcome them in a becoming manner.

To-day Acting Secretary Allen, at the suggestion of Commander Hawley, who was principally interested in securing the services of these men for the navy, authorized that officer, with his colleagues on the Enlistment Board, Chief Engineer Harrie Webster and Boatswain Larkin of the Maine, to gather the Illinois militiamen from all the accessible ships, place them aboard the receiving ship Vermont at the New York Navy Yard, and as soon as they are ready take them to Chicago.

The men will be paid off in New York, but their honorable discharge will be held until they reach Chicago, and the formal muster out will take place on Illinois soil. It is estimated that about 500 of the 700 Illinois men can be gathered in this way in one body. The others are out of reach at this time.

PRIVATES SWEPT OFF A TRAIN.

One Killed and Another Lost on the Way to Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Privates Hiley and J. F. Kittrick of Company M, First Missouri Regiment Volunteers, both of St. Louis, who had been in the city yesterday without leave, got on top of a passenger train for Chickamauga Park at 11 o'clock last night. They were struck by a low bridge. Hiley was instantly killed and Kittrick is missing.

SAMPSON VISITS EDISON.

The Inventor Exhibits His Latest Work to His Guest.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Admiral Sampson this morning drove from Glen Ridge with a friend to West Orange, where he had an appointment with Thomas A. Edison. The inventor escorted the Admiral through his laboratory and phonograph works, showing him some of his late inventions.

After spending an hour with Mr. Edison, Admiral Sampson re-entered his carriage and was driven to Hutton Park, where he ate luncheon with the family of Mrs. Francis M. Eppley. Mrs. Eppley's son, Kurtz, is a Corporal in the Rough Riders. After luncheon the Admiral visited the Essex County Country Clubhouse.

ROBBED MAILS AT CAMP ALGER.

Private Gay of New York Sentenced to Three Years in Prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The findings of the general court-martial in the case of Floyd W. Gay, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, charged with robbing the mails at Camp Alger, were published this morning. He has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

FINAL WORK ON THE ALBANY.

Officer Detailed to Superintend the Completion of Her Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Now that hostilities are over, the United States is at liberty to receive from the British builders the cruiser Albany, sister ship to the New Orleans, which was one of the two acquired from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen to-day ordered Passed Assistant Engineer Norton of the Engineering Bureau, to proceed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to supervise and inspect the completion of the machinery of the Albany.

It is expected that the ship can be completed in about four months, when she will be brought across the Atlantic by an American crew.

To Leave Forts Delaware and Mott.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 30.—Col. Gleen, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has been stationed at Forts Delaware and Mott, near this city, since the beginning of the war, received official notice last night that orders would be issued by the War Department transferring the regiment to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Penn.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought

[illegible] NEW JERSEY [illegible]

Governor Told How Men Feel on Question of Being Mustered Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—Col. Oliphant of the Governor's staff, who went to Camp Alger yesterday to poll the members of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, as to their feeling on the question of being mustered out, made his report to-day. Gov. Voorhees has decided that he will not make public the result. He has now received a report of the polling of the First, Third, and Fourth Regiments, and expects the report on the Second in a day or two. When the reports are all in the Governor will recommend to the War Department which two of the four regiments he would prefer to have mustered out.

Col. Oliphant, in his report on the condition of the First Regiment, said that he found the hospital quarters crowded and the Surgeons without medical supplies. The Governor will ship supplies at once, and he arranged by telephone with the War Department to have an additional hospital tent sent to the First Regiment to-day. Gov. Voorhees will go to Washington to-morrow, to see about securing the money due the State from the Federal Government for equipping and maintaining troops. The Government is indebted to New Jersey for these purposes to the extent of about $300,000.

TROOPER HELD FOR BURGLARY.

Andrew Gardiner, Who Broke Jail at Oswego, Caught at Montauk Point.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Andrew Gardiner, a trooper of the First Volunteer Cavalry, who was in the fight at Santiago, is now a prisoner in the county jail here. While awaiting trial on indictments charging him with burglary and grand larceny, he escaped from jail, and a letter from Montauk Point, L. I., to a relative revealed his whereabouts. He was brought here to-day by Deputy Sheriff Murphy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., on public business pertaining to the manufacture of powder, and, on completion of this duty, will rejoin his proper station.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon; Major John M. Baxter, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. William F. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, Recorder.

First Lieut. John L. Sehon, Twentieth Infantry, (Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers,) will report to Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Rufus M. Townsend, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to the command of the Third Army Corps.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, United States Volunteers, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., Third United States Volunteer Engineers, aide de camp, is extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster, Second Infantry, (Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.)

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, Fourth Cavalry, is extended one month.

The general court-martial convened by Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, in "Special Orders, No. 3, Headquarters Second Detachment, Philippine Expedition, Steamer China, at Sea, June 18," is declared to have convened without authority of law, and the proceedings of the said court, published in General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Second Detachment, Philippine Expedition, steamer China, at sea, June 26, are therefore illegal and are set aside.

Second Lieut. John B. Schoefel, Third Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the Ninth Infantry, and will proceed to Montauk Point and join it.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will return to his proper station, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Harold Williams, United States Army, will proceed from Hamilton, Ga., to New York City, and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Seneca to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon his arrival, will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and will proceed to join it.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Deputy Commissary, will proceed from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., on official business pertaining to the establishment of a subsistence depot at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Eberle, United States Army, will proceed from Canton, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., Tenth Infantry, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. William H. McKittrick, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month and seven days is granted Major Alfred C. Sharp, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Harlow L. Street, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for duty.

The resignation by Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 27.

Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Camp George H. Meade, Middletown, Penn., and will join his regiment.

Capt. John H. Beacom, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to New York City, and thence by steamer Seneca to Santiago, Cuba, and report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of that department.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. P. Drouillard, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Lowe, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Arthur Zeller, United States Army, will proceed from Paris, Ohio, to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferdinand H. Scholle and Martin M. Doland, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by the United States steamer Seneca to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major William H. Comegys, Paymaster, United States Army, is relieved from duty in New York City and will proceed to Denver and report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major James Canby, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Denver and will proceed to and take station at St. Louis, and report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Raphael A. Edmonston, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, will report in person to the Executive Director, Thirty-second National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cincinnati, for duty pertaining to the encampment from the 5th to the 10th of September.

Transfers in the First Artillery: Second Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, from Battery I to Battery F; Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., from Battery B to Battery D.

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, United States Army, now at Clark Mills, N. Y., awaiting orders, has leave of absence for one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. J. L. Revans, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry at Middletown, Penn., and will proceed to join his regiment at Lexington, Ky.

Second Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, First Cavalry, at his own request is transferred to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop A, and will proceed to join that troop.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Carleton F. Pool, First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1; First Lieut. John H. Hopper, Quartermaster, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1; First Lieut. Robert M. Phillips, Battalion Adjutant, First New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 31; First Lieut. [illegible], Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 31; Second Lieut. Freeman P. Palmer, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 31.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Frederick B. Alexander, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Louis E. Fouke, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Cuthbert Gilham, Assistant Surgeon, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Robert M. Parker, Quartermaster, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Henry G. Romaine, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. W. J. Lewis, Adjutant, First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Louis G. Vogel, Adjutant, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Joyce, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Philip S. Ray, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Henry M. Hall, First Texas Volunteer Infantry, and Second Lieut. William A. Garland, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Sailer, Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Dick, Ensign A. R. Russell, Ensign H. H. Smith, and Ensign E. H. Dickson are detached from the St. Louis and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon A. Heder is ordered to the Yankee.

Lieut. P. Herndon is detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster R. Coffin's order detaching him from the Hawk and ordering him to the Iris is revoked.

Assistant Paymaster A. R. Partington and Ensign E. Raynor are detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign E. H. Dibbin is detached from the Apache and ordered home.

Ensign D. C. McDougall is detached from the Iris and ordered to the Navy Department.

Assistant Engineer B. M. Reeves is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Sylph.

Ensign R. Norman is detached from the Frolic and ordered home.

Ensign W. F. Purdy is detached from the Stranger and ordered to the Marietta.

Ensign S. D. Flood is detached from the Yankton and ordered to the Marietta.

Carpenter A. Galletly's order of Aug. 20, detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him to the Yosemite, is revoked.

Lieut. J. A. Ubsdell is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer A. S. Van Wart, Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gilbert, Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. McGowan, Ensign C. L. Andrews, Ensign D. W. Dimock, Lieut. J. H. Barnard, Lieut. W. B. Duncan, and Mate B. A. Benson are detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Spratling is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Naval Home.

Mate U. H. Keeling is detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Commodore R. R. Wallace, retired, is detached from connection with the Lighthouse Board and ordered home.

Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, retired, is detached from the receiving rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered home.

Chaplain F. C. Brown is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet Henry Williams is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Santee, Sept. 10.

Lieut. George H. Stafford is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs is detached from the Columbia and ordered home to wait orders.

Gunner A. Harmon, retired, is detached from the Constellation and ordered home.

Gunner H. J. Tresselt, retired, is detached from the Pensacola and ordered home.

Commodore J. W. Philip is detached from the command of the Texas, and ordered to command the second squadron, North Atlantic fleet, with flagship New York.

Ensign J. R. P. Prindle, Ensign George W. Williams, and Lieut. W. J. Maxwell are detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Assistant Surgeon T. O. Hueson is detached from the naval station at Port Royal and ordered home.

Lieut. F. S. Boyce is detached from command of the Rainbow and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. S. Waters is detached from the Tacoma and ordered home.

Ensign E. H. Gibbon and Mate Charles A. Ellwell are honorably discharged.

Ensign P. Collier is detached from the Prairie and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Badger arrived at Boston Aug. 28.

Harvard arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 27.

New Orleans arrived at San Juan Aug. 29.

Artthuso was commissioned at League Island Aug. 29.

Yankee sailed from Tompkinsville for League Island Aug. 29.

Alliance sailed from Bar Harbor for Castine Aug. 29.

Gloucester sailed from Caimanera for Tompkinsville Aug. 29.

Machias, Castine, Marietta, Bancroft, Wilmington, Helena, Topeka, and Detroit sailed from Fort Monroe for Provincetown Aug. 29.

Wasp sailed from Ponce for San Juan Aug. 29.

Seminole and Montauk arrived at New London Aug. 29.

Miantonomoh arrived at Charleston Aug. 29.

Nahant arrived at League Island Aug. 29.

Resolute arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 29.

Celtic arrived at St. George Aug. 29.

Nantucket, Waban, Chickasaw, and Cheyenne arrived at Port Royal Aug. 29, and were placed out of commission.

Maple arrived at Norfolk Aug. 29, and was placed out of commission.

Tecumseh arrived at Norfolk Aug. 29.

Lebanon sailed from Fort Monroe and arrived at Norfolk Aug. 30.

Iris sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point Aug. 30.

Gwin arrived at Norfolk Aug. 30.

Woodbury arrived at Norfolk Aug. 30.

If you appreciate the good things of this life, wear

KNOX HATS

They meet all the requirements of the American gentleman and are beyond criticism.

This illustration shows the new Fall Silk Hat.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:
212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE. (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

Cutelix

appeals with irresistible force to those who appreciate the importance of keeping the pores clean and healthy. If you use toilet soap at all it is because you either do not understand skin hygiene or do not know of Cutelix.

CUTELIX CO.,
[illegible]

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

[illegible] Speculation as to the Course [illegible] Hugh McLaughlin Will Take at Syracuse.

SILVER MEN WERE IN EVIDENCE

Tammany Hall Fixes Dates and Places for Senatorial, Congressional, Assembly District, and County Conventions—Richard Croker Expected Back Soon.

The Democratic leaders are at present dividing a good part of their attention between the speculation as to the course Hugh McLaughlin will take in the State convention and the prospect of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans. More than one man taking a leading part in the work of the Democratic campaign believes that the situation, so far as the Roosevelt boom is concerned, is not so hopeful as some of the Colonel's friends have been led to believe. The Democratic leaders say they have little doubt that Senator Platt believes his party has little chance of carrying the State unless Col. Roosevelt's name heads the ticket. But they say further that Col. Roosevelt's election would be worse for the Republican organization than the election of the Democratic candidate.

For two or three days a story has been going the rounds that Col. Roosevelt had refused positively to make any pledges to the Senator. The story has not been traced to any authentic source, so far as is known, but it seems to be believed by many of the men who are conducting the Democratic campaign, and was the subject of a good deal of talk last night at the headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

"Senator Platt," said a well-known man in the organization, "is now trying to make up his mind whether it is worth while to take Roosevelt without pledges, or whether to give up the fight for the Governorship. It's my opinion that he won't take him." And his hearers nodded their heads, and said, "That's about right."

A great deal of interest centres in Hugh McLaughlin, and his plans are likely to cause a large amount of speculation until they are revealed at the Syracuse Convention. He is as important a factor now as he has ever been in the State campaign. It is believed that he has the power to pick the Democratic candidate. There are some who say he has already decided on the man to head the ticket. His friends say, however, that all he desires is that there shall be harmony in the party, and that while he may have his personal preferences for one man or another among the numerous candidates for the nomination, he desires that the will of the majority of the party shall prevail regarding the ticket to be put in the field.

Nearly all of the Hill men are counting on Mr. McLaughlin's support. "Mr. Hill," said a friend of the former Senator yesterday, "never sees Mr. McLaughlin until just before the convention, and then they talk matters over, and come to a perfect understanding. That is just the way it will be this year."

Question of Chicago Platform.

It seems likely to the men in control of the party that there will be some disturbing echoes of the Chicago platform in this campaign. The presence of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri in the city has not been explained with perfect satisfaction to some of the leaders. Mr. Stone is here ostensibly on purely private matters. But he is a stanch free-silver man, and it has been rumored that he is to make some campaign speeches here. There was a report that he was going to speak at the conference of silver men in Syracuse just before the convention.

Mr. Stone was asked about these reports yesterday, and he said he was not going to speak at the conference in Syracuse. "I do not intend," he said, "to make any speeches in the campaign in this State. What the party will do at the Syracuse Convention in regard to the Chicago platform I do not know. I have received no information that would lead me to think one way or the other. If they indorse the platform of 1896, I should think it not unlikely that they would indorse William J. Bryan."

George Keeney of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the National Silver Party, was also in the city yesterday, and it was reported he was here to stir up the silver sentiment in the State. "New York," he said, "will probably ignore the Chicago platform, but the Democratic Party will probably nominate a silver man for Governor. I am in favor of the nomination of William Sulzer. He was an able supporter of the party in the Presidential campaign, and he is popular with the masses of the people."

Richard Croker is expected to return from the mountains either to-day or to-morrow. It was announced two weeks ago that he would probably return Sept. 1.

Senator McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, has invited the Democratic editors of the State to dine with the committee at the Hoffman House Sept. 9. There have been no other invitations issued to the affair.

Call to Colored Democrats.

The following call has been issued for a meeting of colored citizens of the State to be held in Syracuse Sept. 29, 1898:

> The undersigned committee, appointed by the Chief of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York for the purpose of perfecting a State organization, do hereby issue the following call:
>
> All persons, irrespective of past party affiliations who favor the election of the Democratic State and county tickets to be nominated this Fall are requested to meet in convention in the City of Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 29, for the purpose of taking steps looking to the organization of the colored voters of the State into one solid Democratic phalanx; to discuss measures relative to our political betterment; to indorse the Democratic State ticket, and to map out a line of aggressive campaign work. Each Assembly district in the State will be entitled to three delegates and three alternates.
>
> Trusting that you will favor us with your presence, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,
>
> CHARLES E. BROWN, Chairman.
> JOHN E. W. THOMPSON,
> HENRY C. SMITH,
> H. J. EDWARDS,
> JOHN C. JOHNSON,
> P. HAMPTON WHITE.

Dates Fixed for Convention.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday the dates and places were fixed for the Senatorial, Congressional, Assembly District and County Conventions. The General Committee met in the evening and ratified the Executive Committee's action. A formal call was also drawn for the official primaries, which will be held Sept. 20. The dates for the conventions were fixed as follows:

County Convention, (for the nomination of three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court,) Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Congressional Conventions, Thursday, Oct. 6.
Senatorial Conventions, Saturday, Oct. 8.
Assembly District Conventions, Monday, Oct. 10.

All the conventions are called for 8 o'clock P. M. on their respective dates. The County Convention will be held in Tammany Hall; the others in the following places:

Seventh Congressional District, 174 Hudson Street.
Eighth Congressional District, 207 Bowery.
Ninth Congressional District, 211 East Broadway, Pacific Hall.
Tenth Congressional District, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, Pequod Club.
Eleventh Congressional District, 247 Seventh Street.
Twelfth Congressional District, Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth Congressional District, 207 East Fif[illegible] Street.
[illegible] Congressional District, 307 West [illegible]-fourth Street, Narragansett Club.
[illegible] Congressional District, 2,009 Third [illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, 59 Madison Street, [illegible] Dover Club.
[illegible] Senatorial District, 207 Bowery.
[illegible] Senatorial District, 247 Seventh Avenue.
[illegible] Senatorial District, 4 West Thir[illegible] Street.
[illegible] Senatorial District, 207 East Thirty-[illegible] Street.
[illegible] Senatorial District, 2 East Sixtieth [illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, 267 West Twenty-[illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, 307 West Fifty-[illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, 215 East Sixty-[illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, One Hundred [illegible] Street and Columbus Avenue, Lion [illegible]
[illegible] District, 227 East Eighty-[illegible]
[illegible] Senatorial District, One Hundred [illegible] Street and Washington Avenue [illegible] Hall.

[illegible] Assembly District Conventions will [illegible] at the various district headquarters. [illegible] of three, consisting of [illegible] and Plunkitt, was [illegible] transportation to the State Convention. James W. Boyle and Thomas Smith were selected to go to Syracuse next week to arrange for hotel accommodations.

The following resolutions were proposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen and adopted by the committee:

> Whereas, By the protocol executed between the United States and Spain, the war has been brought to a glorious close; and,
>
> Whereas, It is fitting that this committee should manifest its sentiments upon the return of peace so nobly won.
>
> Resolved, That the General Committee of the Democratic-Republican Organization of the City of New York, assembled in Tammany Hall, does most heartily congratulate its fellow-citizens upon the return of peace, brought about by the heroic deeds of the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States; and, further,
>
> Resolved, That this committee tenders to our soldiers and sailors, who have shown themselves so worthy of the glorious traditions of the American Army and Navy, its most earnest and heartfelt thanks for their heroism, and desires to express not only its admiration for their glorious deeds, but its profound sympathy for their great privations so nobly borne.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Secretary Bliss Not Anxious for the Nomination for Governor, and Praises Secretary Alger.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, repeated yesterday that he would positively decline to head the Republican ticket, and he added that the reason for his course was "simply that he could not be elected." Mr. Odell has had a part of the immense amount of campaign work being done here taken off his hands by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. Barnes has been hard at work at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the last two days, and intends to remain here during the greater part of the campaign. In regard to the action taken by the City Club on Monday night looking toward putting a full independent State ticket in the field, Mr. Barnes said yesterday that he did not attach any importance to the action looking toward an independent slate.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and was asked to say something regarding the suggestions that have been made that he might be the Republican nominee for Governor. A week ago the Secretary was quoted as saying he would not accept such a nomination. Last night he said: "I think I have disposed of that effectually."

When asked what was his opinion of the criticisms that have been made of Secretary Alger he said: "No Secretary of War has ever devoted more time to the good of the soldiers that Secretary Alger. It is an outrage that he should be attacked."

Lovell H. Jerome said yesterday that he intended to start for Rochester and Buffalo next week to help along the Roosevelt boom. "I am going to get the old McKinley League in Buffalo interested in the movement," he said.

EDWARD JACOBS FOR JUDGE.

Talk of Nominating Him for the Place Now Held by Olcott.

There is talk in Tammany circles of the nomination of Edward Jacobs for the place on the City Court bench which was vacated by Judge Van Wyck when he became Mayor, and which is now held by W. M. K. Olcott by appointment from the Governor.

Mr. Jacobs has twice served as Loan Commissioner, in 1892 and again in 1894. On the resignation of Nicholas Muller he was appointed Quarantine Commissioner in 1894. He was removed from that post by Gov. Morton, Jacob Patterson being named in his place.

Mr. Jacobs was graduated from the Columbia Law School in the class with Mayor Van Wyck. He has been a practicing lawyer for twenty-one years, and now has an office at 31 Nassau Street. He is a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall.

Steuben Democratic Delegates.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District, held here to-day, Thomas Hassett of Bath, Charles A. Brewster of Addison, and John Clark of Corning were chosen delegates to the State Convention. The delegation was instructed to present the name of ex-Controller Campbell of Steuben County for Governor.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

State Convention to Nominate a Full Ticket Will Meet To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city at the Lyceum Theatre at noon to-morrow to nominate a full State ticket. All the interest so far has been confined to the head of the ticket. Judge Hiram W. Sawyer of Hartford, and Timothy E. Ryan of Waukesha, have been the most active aspirants for the Governorship nomination.

The majority of the 663 members of the convention will go in the hall uninstructed. Ryan is known to have a large majority of the delegates of Milwaukee County, but the outlook at present seems to favor the Hartford man. W. H. Rogers of Madison is also a candidate.

It is believed many of the delegates will cast their ballots for former Governor George W. Peck, but Mr. Peck, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, is not a candidate. Ex-Attorney General O'Connor of Milwaukee will be the temporary chairman. The platform will declare for the free coinage of silver.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Meetings to Begin in the Cincinnati Lyceum Next Monday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The middle-of-the-road Populists will hold a National convention here next week, beginning 10 A. M. Monday. Soon after the call of this convention was originally issued it was withdrawn, and there have been conflicting reports as to whether the convention would be held.

J. A. Parker of Louisville, Secretary of the National Reform Press Association, was here to-day, representing Chairman Milton Park of Dallas, Texas, and other leaders. Parker has just returned from Texas, where he was conferring with National Chairman Park. He engaged the Lyceum to-day for the convention next week. The Lyceum adjoins the Music Hall, where the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held.

While the middle-of-the-road Populists want a general conference before the Congressional elections are held, the convention is called for next week, because of the very low rates on the railways that can be had next week to Cincinnati and the fact that many members of the Grand Army of the Republic from the Western States, who will be here then, insisted on having a general conference at least, even if the delegates' convention should have been called off.

Among those who will be in attendance are Thomas Watson, Ignatius Donnelly, Frank Burkett, and Wharton Barker.

Jersey Prohibitionists Nominate.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Prohibitionists of Essex County have nominated D. B. Raub for member of Congress from the Sixth District. The following Assembly candidates will run on the ticket with Raub: Frederick Neis, Frank Hale, Frederick T. Ellithrope, Charles Ribbons, Henry Franks, and Charles Backert, all of Newark; J. Armstrong, East Orange; Victor E. Weldon, Bloomfield; James A. Spear, Caldwell; Charles J. Jones, Belleville, and John S. Woodruff, Millburn.

Delaware Republicans Unite.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 30.—The Union Republican Convention met here to-day and indorsed the ticket nominated last week by the regular Republican Party. The candidates are: For Congressman—John H. Hoffecker; for State Treasurer—Dr. L. H. Barr; for State Auditor—John A. Longo.

Congressional Nominations.

Kentucky.—Eighth District, George M. Davison, Republican.

Ohio.—Eleventh District, C. E. Peoples, Democrat; Sixteenth District, B. M. Moore, Democrat.

Illinois.—Eleventh District, Walter Reeves, Republican; Fourteenth District, Joseph V. Graff, Republican.

Tennessee.—Third District, Augustus Cate, Republican.

Pennsylvania.—Eleventh District, William Connell, Republican; Twelfth District, S. W. Davenport, Democrat. Sixth District—Thomas S. Butler, Republican.

Texas.—Thirteenth District—George H. Noonan, Republican.

Nebraska.—Fifth District—C. E. Adams, Republican.

Alabama.—Second District—J. F. Stallings, Democrat.

MRS. FISH'S BARN DANCE

Newport Society Enjoys an Entertainment in the Stable at Crossways.

GUESTS WEAR DAIRY COSTUMES

Jack-o'-Lanterns and Scarecrows Decorate the Grounds and Cornflowers Adorn the Stall Posts—Cotillon and Quadrilles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The stable of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was socially christened by the entire Summer colony to-night, when a barn dance was given. It proved a brilliant social success. The verdict was that the dance in the barn at Crossways was one of the most original affairs ever held here.

Everything pertaining to the barn and barnyard was present to make the environment rural and rustic. At the entrance to the yard was a large arch of green, with electric lights in lanterns to show the way through hedges. Along the walks were ranged lanterns and grotesque faces in illuminated pumpkins, guarded by an army of scare crows with illuminated heads. The coach house was used as a ballroom, and was decorated with placques of cat tails, sheaves of wheat, and floral ox yokes and horse collars. The entrance hall was garlanded with leaves, especially of oak, with poppies and large clumps of sunflowers.

Blue corn flowers were used in large clusters on the wheat-covered stall posts. The stalls were filled in with palms overhanging a number of small tables and chairs, where light refreshments were served. Strings of seed corn on the cob were attached to the festoons of green which hung from the roof of the improvised garden at the western end of the stable proper. Here palms and hydrangea plants were placed about in such a manner as to fully carry out the idea of a garden. In this place liquid refreshments were served throughout the dance.

The grounds were illuminated with fairy lamps, with the aid of lanterns, while the courtyard was outlined by jack o' lanterns and many scarecrows. The dinner and supper were set in the house on small tables. The Second Artillery Band was stationed on the lawn, and Berger's Hungarian Band, which played for the dancing, was stationed in the coach house. Mrs. Fish received her guests in the coach room, attired as a dairy maid.

Besides the cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the general dancing, there were two quadrilles, arranged by Prof. Marvig and led by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, the ladies being attired as dairymaids and the gentleman as French chefs and farmers. Some of those taking part in these two quadrilles were Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Davis, Miss Carter, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Miss Marion Fish.

A golden tree, mounted on a perambulator, filled with wheat and hay, came into the ballroom, drawn by small colored boys. On the tree were small wooden cages containing live young chickens, goslings, and Belgian rabbits. Then there were farmers' hats, with large sunflowers, for the gentlemen, and for the ladies, milk pails, with the initials "S. F." painted on each. In another figure, the favors were pitchforks trimmed with wild flowers for the ladies, while the gentlemen were supplied with scythes, decorated with wild flowers. These favors were brought into the ballroom on a wagon decked with straw and wild flowers. As another figure was being completed three Shetland ponies were brought into the ballroom, their harness being red, and each carrying saddle packs. Each little pony bore a number of four-in-hand whips for use as favors. Mrs. Fish had provided a hay cart for her guests to ride about the grounds or from the barn to the villa, if they felt so disposed, and many availed themselves of the opportunity.

The ladies looked remarkably pretty in their dresses, representing those of dairy maids, nurse maids, and school marms, while the gentlemen represented sailors, soldiers, tinkers, negroes, chefs, coachmen, policemen, and farmers.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW EVENTS.

Wednesday Morning Added to the Time for Awarding Prizes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The programme of events for the Newport Horse Show are so numerous that the Executive Committee yesterday decided to utilize Wednesday morning of next week from 9:30 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., in addition to the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to judge the various entries. The programme for judging entries is:

Monday Afternoon—Trotting stallions, roadsters, pair of heavy draught horses, ponies under saddle, ponies in harness, saddle horses, horses and runabouts, pair of horses in harness, children's ponies, road teams, horses and delivery wagons, harness tandems, ponies under saddle, jaunting cars, pairs of ladies' harness horses, sporting tandems, hunters over six successive jumps.

Tuesday Afternoon—Ladies' saddle horses, pairs of horses shown before an omnibus, horses in harness, polo ponies, pairs of high steppers, harness tandems, hackney mares, four-in-hands, harness and saddle horses, high steppers, four-in-hands, hunters, open to all, horses shown over high obstacles.

Wednesday Morning—Exercising harness horses in the ring, exercising saddle horses in the ring, Shetland stallions and hackney stallions, saddle horses, pairs of horses in harness, horses in harness, saddle horses, consolation, hackney colts, two-year-olds and two hackneys, colt and filly yearlings, jumping ponies. Recess, 2 P. M.—Harness tandems, pairs of harness horses, parade of hackneys, high steppers, ladies' harness horses, park teams, horses in harness, horses in harness, novice; pairs of high steppers; in harness, singles, consolation; saddle horses, championship; horses in harness, pair, consolation, horses in harness, singles, championship; horses in harness, pairs, championship; hunters and jumpers, championship.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Plans for Entertaining Naval Officers—Dinners and Luncheons.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Congressman Melville Bull, a member of the Newport committee which is to entertain the naval officers expected here, returned to-night from Washington, where he had a lengthy conference with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen in reference to the ships coming here. It is certain there will be four monitors, besides the cruiser Montgomery, the commander of which is Commander George A. Converse, a Newport resident, in addition to the torpedo flotilla.

Mr. Allen hopes to send several of the big ships which had the encounter with Cervera's fleet. The Gloucester will stop here, en route to Boston, and it is believed the other vessels on their way to Boston Navy Yard will also make a stay at Newport. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been invited to be present when the naval reception takes place here, and it is very likely he will be on hand. Money for the carrying out of the programme is not coming in slowly, but the committee has such a monster programme mapped out that it will take a large sum to carry the plans into effect.

The fleet will doubtless visit Providence after its visit here, as Congressman Bull is working hard to bring the visit of the warships about. If they go up the bay a tremendous reception will be their reward.

Arrangements for the swimming contest from Narragansett Pier to Commercial Wharf, which William B. Cutting, Jr., and William Burden are to make Thursday, are about completed, and, unless some unforeseen event occurs, the race will be held. It became generally known for the first time yesterday that both these gentlemen a few days ago made the astonishing swim from Bailey's to Easton's Beach, a distance of over four miles, in two and three-quarter hours.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at dinner to-night.

Sir Bryan Leighton and Lady Leighton of England are occupying a suite of apartments at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood of New York have arrived at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Freeman have gone to Washington.

President and Mrs. McKinley were invited to visit Newport [illegible], but the offer was declined.

The Marquis de Merinville entertained at luncheon to-day.

Bishop Spalding is the guest of the Marquis de Merinville.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks has cards out for a large dinner party for Friday night.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has cards out for a dinner party Friday night.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have postponed their intended departure, set for next week.

Col. Samuel R. Honey will return from Europe about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

The flowers used for table decorations at the banquet given by the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution were placed on the grave of Lieut. William Tiffany.

Dr. Edwin C. Howard of Philadelphia is the guest of George E. Dowling.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has cards out for a dinner Sunday evening.

A number of the cottagers endeavored to persuade Col. Roosevelt to remain as their guest for a few days, but he declined, owing to the pressing matters at Montauk Point.

Rough Rider Joseph Stevens since his arrival here has shown marked signs of improvement and is receiving every medical aid. He drives about the city each pleasant afternoon with either his sister, Mrs. F. H. Allen, or Mr. Allen.

Louis B. Hasbrouck of New York is the guest of Judge H. W. Bookstaver.

The Casino registers include Louis B. Hasbrouck, Sir Bryan Leighton, and Lady Leighton and Miss Fletcher.

Arrivals at the Ocean House: W. P. Colton of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Murphy of New York, F. M. Harnell, and G. H. Burrell of Cleveland.

Lieut. John A. Rogers, United States Navy, is at the Ocean House.

John Mayer of Mahwah, N. J., is visiting relatives here.

E. C. Potter and R. G. Herne have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herne of New York are the guests of Major Perry Belmont.

Prof. Wisner will deliver a lecture to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

Mrs. George J. Magill and the Misses Magill will shortly leave for Montreal, their future home.

A pretty floral fete and parade was held at Jamestown this afternoon in which hundreds of the Summer residents took part, prominent among whom were Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Miss Wainwright, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Logan, Miss Logan, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Surgeon and Mrs. Klindleberger, and Gen. and Miss McCooke.

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Sixteen Players Qualify for the President's Cup Contest.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club opened this morning under auspicious conditions. Twenty-nine pairs appeared on the teeing ground for the first round. Of these sixteen players qualified for the President's Cup, with scores ranging from 112 to 190. G. McC. Sargent of the Harvard Club, by scoring 172, not only heads the honor list of the sixteen, but wins a special cup, given by W. P. Thompson. Foxhall Keene, who won the Count of Turin's cup Saturday, came within one point of breaking even with Sargent.

The scores are in almost every instance much below last year, when the match was also thirty-six holes, medal play. Last year the scores ran from 179 to 199. The individual figures of those who appeared again this year were: Herbert Harriman, 179; W. B. Cutting, Jr., 186; I. T. Burden, Jr., 189; Foxhall Keene, 192; A. Barker, 193; Victor Sorchan, 195; Milton S. Barger, 197; W. L. Mauran, 198; W. Rutherfurd, 199.

The fifty-eight who appeared to qualify were W. A. Hamilton Bust, C. W. Taintor, G. McC. Sargent, I. T. Burden, Jr., H. P. Rogers, Henry R. Taylor, A. E. Patterson, W. D. Vanderpoel, H. Godwin, A. Robinson, Jr., W. Gammell, George M. Smith, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., G. G. Hubbard, R. P. Huntington, A. M. Coats, W. B. Cuttering, Jr., J. F. Curtis, H. R. Winthrop, George J. Cooke, Patrick Grant, F. P. Sands, J. C. sHoffman, C. Barrett, Richmond Talbot, R. W. Goelet, John Hoyt, A. T. Kempt, Foxhall Keene, J. Moran, H. M. Brooks, W. Rutherfurd, H. M. Carriman, J. K. Bangs, F. H. Bohlen, W. P. Thompson, Victor Sorchan, M. S. Barger, F. C. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, A. Barker, W. L. Mauran, R. Sedgewick, Jr., G. C. Thomas, G. C. Clark, and J. E. Postlethwaite. The first round was called at 9:30 A. M.; the second at 2 P. M. Mr. Sargent played to win. He put up a splendid game against Foxhall Keene, who was his only close competitor.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Banquet and Business Meeting of the Rhode Island Branch.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The banquet and business meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island occurred last evening at the Logerot.

The business meeting resulted in the election of these officers: President, William Watts Sherman, Newport; First Vice President, Col. Samuel P. Colt, Bristol; Second Vice President, Henry L. Greene, Warwick; Secretary, William G. Ward, Jr., Newport; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport; Registrar, Clarence Stanhope, Newport; Historian, H. R. Storer, Newport; Board of Managers, F. P. Garretson, Frederick Tompkins, Charles H. Russell, Edward W. Higbee, O. H. P. Belmont, Perry Tiffany, William L. Tilley, Joshua Wilbor, David Stevens; Delegates to General Society, William Watts Sherman, John P. Sanborn, Col. S. P. Colt, Frederick Tompkins, Henry L. Greene; alternates, R. H. Tilley, William G. Ward, Jr., Charles H. Russell, E. W. Higbee, Perry Tiffany.

At the banquet John P. Sanborn acted as toastmaster, and remarks were made by Col. Eddy and Capts. Fish and Rockefellow of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, special guests of the society, F. P. Garretson, William Watts Sherman, and William G. Ward.

MONTANA HORSES TO GO ABROAD

J. B. Haggin Thinks He Can Get Better Prices in Foreign Markets.

ANACONDA, Mont., Aug. 30.—John Mackey, superintendent of Rancho del Paso, J. B. Haggin's famous blooded stock farm, passed through here Sunday on his way East, where he goes to confer with Mr. Haggin in regard to the proposed sale of thoroughbred yearlings in England.

There are over 100 fillies at Rancho del Paso by well-known English, American, and Australian sires, and some of the best judges on the American turf have agreed with Mr. Haggin that much better prices can be obtained by selling in England than in America.

Haggin and Mackey both look upon the venture as quite daring, but others with them are confident of its success, as the blood of Goldfinch, Watercress, Golden Garter, and Artillery is well known to the turf men of Great Britain.

Probable Drowning at Coney Island.

An unknown man yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, went bathing at Henderson's pavilion, Coney Island, and has not been seen since. His clothes and a gold watch and chain, which he left in the bathing pavilion, remain unclaimed. On the watch were the initials "C. L. E.," and in one of the pockets of the coat was an advertising card of Everett's Restaurant, 590 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It is believed that the man was C. L. Everett, who has kept the restaurant on Fulton Street for ten years. He has been missing since Sunday. He has a wife and two children. There is no reason known why he should commit suicide.

James More Dies at His Club.

James More fifty years old, of 325 West Fifty-fourth Street, died suddenly last night at the New York Caledonian Club, 1,786 Broadway, where he had been attending a meeting of the Trustees called for the purpose of arranging some details relative to the furnishing of the new clubrooms at 1,754 Broadway. Dr. Pelton of Roosevelt Hospital said death was probably due to an apoplectic stroke. Mr. Moore leaves a widow and two small children.

Middle States Regatta.

Entries for the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River Sept. 5, closed last night, and the results were made known at the final meeting of the association at the Marlborough Hotel. It was announced that sixty-three entries had been received, making it the largest regatta of its kind for many years in this vicinity. The entrance fees amounted to $[illegible].

WEYLER'S FUTURE POLICY

Advocates a Military Dictatorship in Succession to the Present Cabinet.

PLAN TO CHECKMATE ENGLAND

Considers the Loss of the Philippines a Smaller Calamity Than a British Demand for Territory Near Gibraltar.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Weyler, according to a special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon, has outlined his future policy. He proposes, it appears, to be independent, both of the Government and of the Opposition, "always aiming to preserve the country and to reorganize the army." He expresses the belief that the Carlists have plenty of money, some of which, he alleges, comes from France, and he declares the united Republicans have no personal animus against the Queen, their only object, according to Gen. Weyler, being to "adopt a firm, international stand, one result of which would be to check in some measure England's ambitions."

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Gen. Weyler's statement was made to a committee of the Weyler Club, which called upon him this morning at Palma, Majorca, where he is staying. This evening he expects to speak before a club convention. It is represented that the General is returning to politics in response to many appeals from Spain and from abroad, and it is added that he will attend the sessions of the Cortes and expound his views as to the causes of the war disasters.

The substance of Gen. Weyler's declaration to the delegation of the Weyler Club is as follows:

The General intends to advocate a sweeping policy of rehabilitation of the Government. He will refuse to aid in any temporary measures and will propose a military dictatorship for the reorganization of the army and navy. "Their honor," he remarked, "has been lost, as well as the Antilles, owing solely to military deficiencies."

Gen. Weyler expressed the belief that the present Cabinet will be succeeded by a military Dictatorship or by a Silvela Ministry. He added that he did not desire a change in the form of government; but, he pointed out that the Carlists have an excellent organization. Continuing, the former Captain General of Cuba urged Spain to abandon her attitude of international neutrality, in order to be prepared to oppose Great Britain, when the latter, desiring to enlarge her sphere of action at Gibraltar, demands the Sierra Carbonera, Melilla, or other adjacent Spanish possessions. The General deemed it better to lose the Philippine Islands, the importance of which he did not appreciate, than territory around Gibraltar.

In conclusion, Gen. Weyler deplored the loss of the Antilles, for the sake of the Spaniards who resided in the islands, and on account of the national commerce.

SECOND NEW JERSEY'S PLIGHT

Cases of Fever at Jacksonville Rapidly Increase—Sixty Per Cent. of the Men Ill.

The following letter, dated Aug. 27, written to a resident of this city, comes from a member of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, now at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville:

"The last forty-eight hours have been full of excitement. Since Wednesday, the 24th inst., the sick rate has increased rapidly—all fever. There will undoubtedly be three deaths in the regiment before next Saturday. The change has been very sudden. The two Surgeons in our regiment have been working day and night. Sick call is sounded three times a day instead of once, as usual. It is a sad sight to see a well soldier helping his sick, weak comrade walk from his tent to the Surgeon. This is now a common sight. This regiment could have tackled a buzzsaw when it reached here on the 3d of June; now not 40 per cent. could turn out to meet the Paymaster.

"Word was received by the Colonel from the brigade headquarters to investigate and report on the advisability of moving. I believe it was suggested to send the regiment to the beach. This morning Col. Maus, United States Army, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, made an inspection of the regiment. All sick were ordered to remain in quarters. He visited Company A, and said that was enough. The condition was so bad that he condemned the whole thing. Too many men (four) in a small tent, and the tents too close together. Brig. Gen. Burt came into camp and laid down the law in the old-fashioned way.

"The commission appointed by the Governor of the State also visited camp, and Gen. S. asked about all the boys from our town. I pointed to one of the company streets and said: 'General, there is an ambulance with four of our boys. I should say that twenty-five men were taken to the hospital to-day.' Personally I have advantages in the location of my tent, and, being alone there, I can take care of myself and keep my health up. I have been very busy for the last week, and have not been able to write you. The matter of a furlough seems to be almost out of the question just now on account of so many going home on sick leave.

"As near as I can ascertain, this regiment will go to Cuba. The Colonel and many of the officers favor that course, but the sentiment of the men is probably the other way. I am satisfied that unless our camp is moved very soon we will have much more sickness. The ambulances have been in camp all day, taking men who are not well to Pablo Beach. The body of Corp. Roe of Company L, who died Saturday morning, was sent North to-night. What is needed in camp more than anything else, besides a change of the tents, is facilities for the sick in quarters; also a large tent, cots, and chairs. Small tents of this kind were furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Some little extras, like beef tea, would be very welcome, but the accommodations are too limited. When a man gets sick he wants to lie down and be quiet, but his tent is the worst place in the world, as it is hot, close, crowded, and noisy. This regiment would never do anything in Cuba, as it is now. I am satisfied that its backbone is broken, and that it will never again have the proud spirit with which it marched into Jacksonville on the 3d of June, 1898. I hope what now seems to be a cloud of death and suffering will pass away—that we are now at the worst. In writing to our local paper I have reported the brightest side, but will tell all soon."

NEW JERSEY SOLDIER DROWNED.

Private Peter Roddy Meets Death at Pablo Beach, Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 30.—Private Peter Rodney of Company L, Second New Jersey Regiment, was drowned at Pablo Beach to-day while bathing. He got caught in the undertow and died before help could get to him.

The New Jersey Commission finished its investigation of the Second Regiment from that State to-day and also of the camp. The members will return home to-morrow. They have made their report to Gov. Voorhees, but decline to state its nature.

The Second Division of the Seventh Corps was out for parade this afternoon, and the entire corps will march through the city streets to-morrow, being reviewed by Gen. Lee.

$200,000 Failure at Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., Aug. 30.—Galen C. Mores, one of the wealthiest known of Bath's citizens, assigned to-day. This action is said to be caused by alleged financial difficulties of the Bath Gas and Electric Company and the Richards Paper Company of South Gardiner, both of which concerns later assigned. The failure is thought to exceed $200,000.

SEVENTH MEN WHO SERVED.

A Partial List of Members of That Regiment Who Joined Other Organizations.

According to The Seventh Regiment Gazette, the following is a partial list of the active members of the regiment who have gone into the United States service and into other State organizations since the declaration of war with Spain. This list does not include the large number of ex-members of the regiment who have entered the service in this and many other States. It is said that the number contributed to the service by this organization reaches into the hundreds:

Name.	Rank in Seventh.	Regiment Joined.	Rank in Vol Regiment.
Company A.			
Bryant, C. C.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. H.
Connell, W. M.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. K.
Curnen, B. V.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Kelley, J. E.	Corporal	169th N. G. N. Y.	Captain, Co. G.
Massarene, W. G.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Bat. Adj.
Mann, H. E.	Private	114th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieutenant, Co. A.
Miller, D. H.	Private	9th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant.
Rooney, L. J. F.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. M.
Schastey, W. E.	Lieutenant	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. G.
Company B.			
Cutting, Charles A.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. L.
Clark, Schuyler W.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Clark, George H.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Bat. Adj.
Crawford, Merritt	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Corporal, Co. H.
Foley, Oscar L.	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. K.
Foley, John R.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Sergeant, Co. H.
Kervan, Charles M.	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. K.
Johnson, Edward	Private	171st N. G. N. Y.	Second Lieutenant.
Jones, John M.	Sergeant	9th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Adjutant.
Judson, Charles V.	Private	9th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieut., Co. E.
Roecer, John E.	Corporal	112th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieutenant.
Towne, Paul R.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. G.
Welsh, Henry B.	Private	14th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Adjutant.
Weber, Louis P.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. L.
Company C.			
Smith, William F.	Sergeant	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. G.
Company D.			
Armstrong, William	Private	2d U. S. Artillery	Private, Battery A.
Donnalley, Charles E.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Corporal, Co. M.
Poillon, Arthur	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. M.
Richards, Charles S.	Private	112th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieut. Bat. Q. M.
Sands, George M.	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. L.
Townsend, G. L.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. M.
Company E.			
Baker, W. B.	Private	Astor Battery	Corporal.
Burke, F. J.	Corporal	12th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. M.
Crookes, George D.	Private	Astor Battery	Private.
Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Hegeman, John R.	Corporal	108th N. G. N. Y.	Captain.
Kenly, Thomas A. R.	Private	Astor Battery	Private.
Lloyd, W. R.	Private	108th N. Y. N. G.	First Lieutenant.
McMillan, Albert C.	Private	1st U. S. Cal. Volunteers	Private.
Ward, Leonard D.	Private	3d Artillery, U. S. A.	Private.
Company F.			
Annette, Walter M.	Private	169th N. G. N. Y.	Captain, Co. A.
Baker, Floyd E.	Private	169th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieutenant, Co. D.
Baker, Robert L.	Private	United States Army	Second Lieutenant.
Chalmers, Thomas C.	L. Corporal	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Assistant Surgeon.
Chatillon, Edmund H.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Dutton, Clarence E.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Sergeant, Co. H.
Hayden, J. Bates	Corporal	8th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. F.
Huber, John B.	Private	112th N. G. N. Y.	Assistant Surgeon.
Knox, George H.	Corporal	20th Infantry, U. S. A.	Second Lieutenant.
McKoy, Edwin A.	Private	North Carolina Volunteers	First Lieutenant.
Moore, William U.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Rand, George W.	Captain	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Major.
Reith, George	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. L.
Stevens, Alexander	Sergeant	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. K.
Turner, Frederick G.	Corporal	12th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. L.
Turner, Charles H.	Private	U. S. S. Elfrida	Boatswain's Mate.
West, Ernest F.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Sergeant, Co. M.
Company G.			
Burrell, William S.	Corporal	47th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. C.
Burritt, Carlton T.	Private	47th N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. C.
Bates, Charles F.	Private	8th Infantry, U. S. A.	Second Lieutenant.
Hartshorn, Edwin S.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. K.
Knight, Harry E.	Private	1st Infantry, U. S. A.	Second Lieutenant.
Niven, Thornton M., Jr.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Q. M. Sergeant, Co. K.
Olsen, John A.	Sergeant	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. K.
Sheldon, Raymond	Private	2d Infantry, U. S. A.	Second Lieutenant.
Schoverling, A. A.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private, Co. A.
Ward, Horatio J.	Private	1st Kentucky Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Company H.			
Brocas, H. A.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Sergeant, Co. H.
Burns, J. J.	Private	9th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. K.
Bissell, Eugene	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Kerr, J. H.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Murphy, Henry A.	L. Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. H.
Wood, W. G.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Company I.			
Adams, H. H., Jr.	Private	14th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant.
Cragin, C.	Corporal	14th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Copp, W. M.	Private	6th Artillery, U. S. A.	Second Lieutenant.
Charles, J. M.	Private	171st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Dearborn, F. M.	Private	171st N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant.
Earle, Curtis N.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Fischer-Hansen, Carl	Private	1st U. S. V. Engineer Corps	Second Lieutenant.
Little, Arthur W.	Corporal	171st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain.
Power, E. O.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Perrine, George	Private	1st U. S. V. Engineer Corps	Second Lieutenant.
Roberts, John L., Jr.	Sergeant	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. I.
Robbins, N. C.	Private	Astor Battery	Private.
Taylor, T. B.	Sergeant	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Company K.			
Bull, H. W.	Private	1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry	Corporal.
Hutchinson, James M.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Livingston, Robert L.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Raborg, T. M.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Smith, Osgood	Corporal	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Wainwright, Robert	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain.
Wainwright, Charles H.	Sergeant	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.
Worden, J. Lorimer	Private	1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry	Private.
White, A. M., Jr.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	Lieutenant.

NATIONAL GUARD REVISION.

Major Hayes's Plan to Bring the Militia Under Control of the Federal Government.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, who is said to be the only volunteer officer that served in both the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns, and who is accompanying President McKinley on his present trip, has proposed a plan to the Chief Executive looking toward the reorganization of the National Guard under military law.

The plan provides that the President shall appoint an Adjutant General for each State; that as many bodies of militia shall be raised in each State as circumstances require, and that all officers of such militia shall be nominated by the Governors of the various States. They would then be under the direct control of the National Government and much of the difficulty experienced when the Guard was called into service for the Spanish war would be obviated. Major Hayes said he disliked to discuss the matter now, for the plan was still in an embryonic state, and he did not like to go on record until some of the details are worked out.

Major Hayes, when asked what he thought of the charges of starvation from the regiments at the front, said: "Look at me. Do I look starved? I lived on the same rations as the soldiers, and have grown fleshy on that fare. I may be wrong, but, in my opinion, the greatest cause for complaint is summed up in 'cooks and homesickness.' The Government purchased bountifully of all needed supplies. There was some mismanagement, it is impossible to deny, but investigation will show it a case of 'cooks and homesickness' that crippled the army and packed the hospitals."

ENTERTAIN SQUADRON OFFICERS

Members of Staten Island Club Tender Reception to Naval Heroes.

The members of the Staten Island Club last night gave a reception to the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. The reception was held in the clubhouse at New Brighton. The house was decorated with flags, laurel, and decorative plants. The lawns were illuminated with electric lights adn Japanese lanterns, and the signal flags were arranged to give the numbers of the flagships New York and Brooklyn. The American flag was promnient in all the decorations. On the veranda over the entrance were shields framed in laurel wreaths, with the inscription "United States Navy," and others bearing the names of Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley. The names of all the vessels of the squadron that was stationed off Santiago were on shields on the walls of the hall.

The guests, on arriving, were received in the east parlor by John M. Carrere, the President of the club, who was assisted by Mrs. Carrere, Mrs. E. M. Sheppard, Mrs. Sherer, Mrs. W. S. Perry, Mrs. Russell Bleeker, Mrs. Rudolph McKee, Mrs. Charles Parmele, and Mrs. Jerome R. King.

Among the naval officers present were: Capt. Evans of the Iowa, Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, Capt. Sheppard of the Lighthouse service, Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers of the Indiana, Lieut. C. L. Marsh of the New York, Ensign I. Van G. Gillis of the Eexas, Ensign Gherardi of the Indiana, Cadets Lenna of the Indiana, Sailer of the Texas, Chase of the Indiana, Stratton of the Texas, and McDowell of the Indiana.

ALBERT A. MUNGER'S WILL.

Chicagoan Bequeaths $155,000 to Charities—His Collection of Art Works.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The will of Albert A. Munger, the elevator man and real estate owner, was opened to-day. The estate is estimated to be worth more than $3,000,000. The will makes bequests to the following charitable institutions: Women and Children's Charitable Hospital, $50,000; Foundlings' Home, $50,000; Home for the Incurables, $50,000; Half Orphan Asylum, $5,000. The valuable art works collection in what is known as the Munger Row of the Art Institute, valued at more than $300,000, is given to the Art Institute.

Mr. Keible's Gastronomic Feat.

At the outing of the Gustave Scholp Association, named in honor of the Mayor of North Bergen, N. J., at Rye Beach yesterday, Charles Keible of Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, on a wager of $25, ate at one sitting fifty eggs, half of a good-sized ham, five pounds of beefsteak, and a lot of clam chowder. He was at the table over two hours. He won the bet.

WITH THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

Several Changes of Officers at the Lexington Camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 30.—In the Twelfth New York Regiment yesterday there were many changes. Chief Surgeon G. W. Ward had offered his resignation, and it was accepted, and Dr. John B. Hayden was appointed in his place. He is in Puerto Rico. D. Jess Demuth was made Assistant Surgeon, and he is assisted by Dr. McCormick, who was sent to the regiment by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

W. C. Bok, the man who robbed Chaplain Terry two months ago, while the regiment was at Chickamauga, was dismissed from the service with dishonor. He was jeered by the men as he left the camp.

The following privates were made Corporals: P. I. Wood, James A. Tucker, Company A; Ernest Book, Harry J. Jacobs, Thomas J. Smith, A. L. Beckhards, M. J. Hiffemann, Edward Cunningham, Company B; George W. French, P. L. Hesler, Company D; Robert M. Thurman, Robert Myer, F. R. Gans, Joseph Cohsee, L. Littlefield, Frank Fallon, Louis Waldron, F. R. Gibney, Albert Noble, Company L; Lewis Luitz, Company G.

Following is a list of the men who were ordered sent to the division hospital: Corp. Frank Fallon, Company B; Charles Dome, Company E; John Ketchell, Company K; Lewis A. Lipton, Company E; Hugo E. Myer, Company C; John J. McDonald, Company C; John Moran, Company D; Harry Gilson, Company C; William Buchant, Company I, and Jesse Morris, Company L. The sick were not taken to the division hospital promptly, owing to its overcrowded condition.

NEGROES KILL A QUARTERMASTER.

George B. Franks of the Twelfth New York Murdered at Camp Thomas.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 30.—Soldiers passing through Altoona tell a strange story regarding the death of Quartermaster Sergeant George B. Franks of Company G, Twelfth New York Regiment, which is encamped at Chattanooga. Because of the death of three hospital patients after drinking milk sold by negroes living in the neighborhood, the Quartermaster Sergeant of Company G would not allow the negroes to sell anything to his company.

Friday night a gang of negroes caught Franks outside of the camp grounds and, after beating him nearly to death, threw him under a passing railroad train. Since then the guards have been ordered to shoot any negro who attempts to pass the camp lines.

FUNERALS OF SAN JUAN DEAD.

Corps. Immen and Schaid to be Buried with Military Honors.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment issued the following order at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last evening:

> The officers and enlisted men of this regiment will assemble at the armory Friday, Sept. 2, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of the funerals of Corp. George L. Immen, Company C, and Corp. H. J. Schaid, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, killed at San Juan, Cuba. Officers and men will wear fatigue uniforms and campaign hats. The occasion calls for the attendance of every member.

Notices of two other funerals were posted. That of Private Arthur Messinger, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, takes place to-day at St. Agnes's Chapel, in Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The funeral of Private John C. Quilty, Company C, will be held to-day from 329 East Ninth Street.

TAKE THE BLACK VEIL.

Fifteen Young Women Enter the Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Fifteen young women took the black veil of the Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic at the Holy Rosary Academy, 137 East Second Street, yesterday morning. The services lasted from 9 to 11 o'clock, and were under the direction of Archbishop Corrigan, who received the vows of the novices. Eighteen priests assisted the Archbishop, among them being Father Murray of the Church of the Assumption, Father Grasser of St. Nicholas's Church, and Dr. Edward McGlynn of Newburg.

About one hundred of the friends and relatives of the young women were present at the ceremony. The private chapel in which it occurred was decorated elaborately in white. Father Nageleisen celebrated mass. The novices had taken the white veil a year ago and successfully passed a period of probation. The order makes a feature of teaching.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........513 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.;
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per month	$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN. The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

PUT HIM OUT.

How much longer will the President's eyes remain closed? The country rings with the infamies of Alger's administration of the War Department. The President alone is blind to the hideous scandal, the President alone is silent.

If "politics" put this man into the War Secretaryship, then "politics" ought to put him out again without the loss of a single day, for his continuance in office is doing incalculable harm to the Administration. Every gaunt and tottering figure that comes back from the battle with disease and starvation and death is a terrible arraignment of Alger. These sunken eyes, these yellow and ghastly faces of starved soldiers, these regiments of four hundred shattered men that went out one thousand strong, all these things are Alger's work.

What think you, Mr. President, the people will say of the deeds of this murderous monster whom you keep in your Cabinet? They know his work down to the minutest details. They know that the filth and pestilence of the camps, the lack of food and medicine, and the commonest supplies, the fasting and hardships that waste the body and destroy the reason, the deaths of hundreds of men who served in the war and ought now to be with their kindred, are due to neglect, incompetence, and want of system, for which Alger is directly responsible. The hearts have been stirred to the depths by the stories and the actual sight of these horrors. Now they are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation. The people are angry, Mr. President. They will strike.

Dare you keep Alger in your Cabinet until the Congressional elections come on? Will you risk the loss of the House of Representatives and of States now held by your party? Men who knew Alger better than you appear to have known him have long wondered why you invited him to your council table. Now everybody is asking why you keep him there. The people cannot get at Alger. They can get at you and your party on election day.

Be not deceived as to the depth and extent of the condemnation of Alger. The execration of him is universal. Our people will not see their heroes tortured and murdered without clamoring for the punishment of their torturer and their murderer. Nor is it probable that the discipline of the army will long restrain this outburst of indignation against Alger and the exposure of his shocking maladministration by the officers who have personal knowledge as the basis of their charges. The commanding General of the army has attacked him openly. Will other officers be able long to keep from the public the denunciations they already freely utter in private?

The storm is rising, Mr. President, and it threatens your political household and you. Put this man out and the only stain upon your Administration is removed. Keep him in and you are in the midst of peril which others see if you do not. There may be worse things to come.

THE CZAR AND FRANCE.

The reception of the Russian proposal of disarmament by the French press is the most striking and significant of the comments to which it has given rise. One Parisian journal goes so far as to suggest that the proposal is an insult to France. None of the Parisian journals commends it unreservedly nor without a very specific reservation. When France has reconquered Alsace-Lorraine, say the French journals, then and not till then can there be a secure European peace on the basis of the "uti possidetis." Until that happens the organs of French sentiment will accept the famous opinion of Moltke: "Universal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream."

This sentiment seems to be virtually unanimous. The expression of it will be a disappointment to those who have believed that after a quarter of a century the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine had become merely a sentimental grievance, like the wrongs of Ireland, like the wrongs of Poland, and had passed out of the sphere of "practical politics." It is apparent that to almost every Frenchman they are not only within the sphere of practical politics, but that the reconquest is a cherished object of national policy. What Bismarck said in his famous speech in the Reichstag for an increase of the army remains true. Europe, he said, might safely disarm if France would openly renounce the scheme of reconquering the lost provinces. He challenged his hearers to name a single French politician who had suggested such a renunciation, and added that not one such politician would dare to risk his future by the suggestion. Therefore it was that Germany must hold herself prepared to make face at the same time against an invasion on the western and on the eastern frontier. "While there are pike in the European fish-pond we cannot be carp."

That was more than a decade ago, but the events of to-day vindicate Bismarck's sagacity. A proposal for general disarmament and universal peace moves all France to protest. There shall be no peace, no disarmament, while Alsace-Lorraine remains German. And when the proposal is made by the Czar the French press exhibits a painful sense of being wounded in the house of its friend.

The significance of this outbreak of the Parisian press cannot be lost upon the shrewd statesmen of St. Petersburg. While it is quite conceivable that the appeal for disarmament may have proceeded from a "humanitarian" impulse of the Czar, it is scarcely conceivable that the Russian bureaucracy would not have found means of suppressing it if they had not considered that the promulgation of it might be advantageous to Russia. Russia has now all that she thinks she needs or can use in the Far East. She needs now time in which to defend and to develop her possessions. Until the trans-Siberian railway is completed she will not be prepared to meet England in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Nor will England allow her to strengthen her comparative naval position. The announcement of Russia's intention to build six battleships is met by a prompt vote of the House of Commons to add the same number to the British Navy. And there, besides, as we pointed out yesterday, is the approach between Great Britain and America, their evident identity of interest in the Far East, and the sudden disclosure and the certain increase of the naval power of the United States. What wonder that Russia having gained all she can from the fear of China or the corruption of Chinamen should be prepared to say "Let us have peace," and peace on the basis of the "uti possidetis." "Beati possidentes." If she does not secure peace she will at least gain time.

But here Russia and France part company. France will not make peace upon the basis of "as you possess." Neither will France agree that the possessors are blessed, for one of the possessors is Germany, and one of her possessions is the land that all Frenchmen believe should belong to France. Not only will France not consent to relinquish her claim upon that land, but she looks to Russia to help her reconquer it. It is not because she is in danger of being attacked, for she is not. It is because she wishes to attack Germany, and is not strong enough to attack her single-handed, that she is willing to make so many sacrifices for an alliance with Germany's neighbor on the east. Some of these sacrifices are of a very shameful sort. We have seen high officers of the French Army deliberately doing oppressive injustice and covering it with deliberate perjury that the Russian alliance might not be endangered. And at the end of these sacrifices France sees her ally preparing, as she puts it, to abandon her by making a peace that will leave Germany in the possession of the disputed provinces.

Whatever else the Czar's proposal for disarmament brings about, it will be apt to put an end to the Russo-French alliance, and to leave France isolated in Europe, and helpless to right what she thinks her great wrong.

KEEP THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The approach of the dismissal from active service of the various bodies of Naval Militia which were mustered in as auxiliaries to the navy at the beginning of the war suggests the need of immediate discussion of some serious problems bearing on the future existence of these bodies. Whatever may have been the ante-bellum opinion of the general public, which knew practically nothing about the Naval Militia, or of the naval officers, who knew very little and ignored very much in the vastness of their prejudice, it is safe to say that the people of the country are now convinced that the naval volunteers ought to be a fixture in our system of warfare. The record of sixty Chicago naval militiamen as a part of the crew of the Oregon would alone suffice to convince thinking men that such volunteers were a necessity, even if we had not the logs of the Yankee, Prairie, Dixie, and Yosemite, manned wholly by naval militiamen. The effective work of the coast patrol, manned chiefly by the volunteer tars, is a further evidence of the value of the Naval Militia.

Every one, then, will probably agree that this force ought to be preserved. But the question is: How is it to be done? In a few days the volunteer sailors will be mustered out of the United States service. They will return to the cities whence they went out, and what will they find before them? A resumption of the wearisome, prosaic, and uninteresting drills which they had before they entered the regular service. Naval Militia Jack's ship is an old wooden hulk, of a type obsolete before the civil war, and she dwells perennially by the side of a more or less noisome pier by reason of her inability to move away. The State laws, under which the Naval Militia is organized, require Naval Militia Jack to go to his ship one night each week for drill. What does he drill at? Infantry tactics and field artillery, neither of which did he employ for a single hour in the course of the war.

This state of affairs is absurd, and the naval militiaman, being an intelligent man, knows it is. He has been at sea in ships, he has handled great guns, and he has behaved himself under fire like a man. He most assuredly will not rest contented now with comparatively useless infantry drills. He has felt the lift of a ship's bows on the rise of the underrunning swell, and he has had his hands in the slush bucket. He went into the Naval Militia to be a sailor, and his hope has been gratified. He will never again consent to be a wharfside nondescript. In short, every naval militiaman who has served in the war will take his discharge as soon as he can get it, and recruits will not come forward as long as there is no prospect of service afloat.

It is in the power of the National Government to prevent the collapse of the Naval Militia. The smaller converted vessels, such as the famous Gloucester, the Wasp, the Hornet, and the Scorpion, should be kept on the active list of the navy, and stationed at the various ports in which there are Naval Militia forces. The Naval Militia officers and men have proved themselves quite capable of handling such vessels without the assistance of regulars. They should have the use of these craft, and their drills should consist of genuine nautical work afloat. By such a provision interest in the service would be maintained, recruits secured, and the future development of the Naval Militia assured. The country would cheerfully shoulder the expense of keeping the vessels in commission, for it has come to a very large realization of the necessity of a state of constant preparedness.

DEWEY IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Admiral Dewey is beyond doubt the most extraordinary man developed by the war. The work he did on Mayday at once put his name on the roll of the world's great naval commanders. But his subsequent course has shown him to be equally proficient in diplomacy and statesmanship.

Problems of great difficulty have confronted him during his long vigil in Manila Bay, and he has solved them all. He has known how to handle that troublesome person, Aguinaldo. He knew how to deal with the boorish German, Admiral Diedrichs, whose frowardness created a delicate and threatening situation. He has been able, with the co-operation of Gen. Merritt, to reconcile satisfactorily, under the provisional arrangements that precede the treaty of peace, the native, Spanish, foreign, and American interests in Manila, and he has just given another evidence of the soundness of his judgment.

He was invited by the Administration to come home and give his views about the Philippines. No, he replies, I can be more useful here; and send me, please, a battleship and another cruiser or two. That man has a wise head on his shoulders. Of course, he must not leave Manila. That is the very centre and vortex of the tempest of new questions we have roused. There we are making history. We have made alterations in the map elsewhere, but they were long ago foretold by all the seers. That we should run up the Stars and Stripes on the other side of the world, however, that we should erect an American frontier facing the Chinese frontier and erect an outpost of Yankee commerce three weeks' sail beyond the Golden Gate, that no dreamer ever foresaw, no prophet ever foretold.

But this new history, this surprising new map, are as yet only sketched out. We should feel a good deal of anxiety about them until the day comes when we can say that Dewey's work is finished and permanent. We must take no risks of slipping back and losing any part of what we have gained. With his clear sight and faultless judgment Admiral Dewey sees the work yet to be done. He guards his own and ours. His views, indeed, will be of the utmost value for the guidance of the Administration. But surely they are worth cable tolls.

High-priced men of affairs do not waste much time in travel nowadays. They use the telephone. Dewey's place is Manila, and he knows it.

A QUESTION OF PAY.

The people of these United States do not pay their naval officers with excessive generosity, and there are some peculiarities about the system of pay which are in need of immediate revision. An army officer gets the full pay of his rank, no matter where he is or what the nature of his service. This is not the case in the navy. A naval captain, for example, receives $4,500 a year when on sea service, $3,500 when on shore duty, and $2,800 when absent on leave. In certain circumstances these different rates of payment are beyond doubt quite just. If an officer gets leave of absence for his own pleasure, or to look after private interests, he ought, of course, to be willing to pay for the favor, and the Government ought to make him pay for it in order to discourage any inclination on his part to apply for leave very often. The high rate of pay for sea service is an admirable method of inducing officers to forego the delights of bureau appointments at Washington, where political "pulls" are likely to be developed at the expense of nautical skill and dash in action.

But unfortunately the operation of the system does not cease in circumstances which cause it to punish men for the most zealous devotion to duty. A letter to one of our contemporaries recently called attention to the fact that Capt. Clark, the famous commander of the Oregon, who brought her safe and sound through 15,000 miles of treacherous ocean and had her ready at the end of her voyage to make one of the most splendid fights in history, was fined at the rate of $1,700 a year for breaking down under the strain of his prolonged service. He was compelled to obtain leave of absence, and his pay was diminished from $4,500 to $2,800 a year thereby.

This is a most grievous injustice. It seems quite out of keeping with the general excellence of the administration of the Navy Department that any such absurdity, to call it by no harsher name, should exist. The fact that Capt. Clark will get some prize money does not bear upon the matter at all. Prize money is to be abolished, and an officer should be worthy of his stipulated hire, no matter whether he gets prize money or not. The law should be amended at once so that a discrimination is made in the case of officers who get sick leave as the result of devotion to duty. Men who have worked as Capt. Clark, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, and Lieut. Brainard, who was the only watch officer on the Uncas for four months, ought to be rewarded when they break down, not fined.

SECRETARY ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

Consider the figure which Secretary Alger cuts in the disclosures concerning the Santiago campaign made by Gen. Miles.

Gen. Shafter reports on July 4 a desperate situation, and Gen. Miles, by the direct authority of the President, and in virtue of his rank, goes to Cuba to do what he can to retrieve it. It may be pointed out in passing that if the General commanding the army had been a self-seeker he could have left Gen. Shafter to get out of his scrape, and washed his own hands of the responsibility. But Gen. Miles is not that sort of patriot. As he had before gone to Tampa to educe what order he could out of the chaos, and to get himself hated by the incompetents of the staff departments by pointing out their incompetency, so he went to Santiago to do what good he could.

Of course the good that he could do depended upon his taking charge of all operations, and being implicitly obeyed by everybody. Gen. Shafter, while exhibiting an entirely loyal spirit, was disposed to assert his own authority as the commander of the army in Cuba against his superior officer. It required a sharp reminder from Gen. Miles to bring him to a just sense of the situation.

And now it turns out that Gen. Shafter was relying upon a dispatch sent by the Secretary of War through the Adjutant General in effect holding him responsible for the conduct of affairs at Santiago. That is to say, Alger was fomenting a conflict of authority between the General in Chief and the General in immediate command at the very time when it was most important for the country that the two should work together. And this he did by a message to the subordinate not communicated to the superior. We cannot express the contempt which every decent man must feel for this piece of "politics" more strongly than by saying that it was entirely characteristic of Secretary Alger.

"War"—under Mr. Alger—"is hell."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As civilization spreads into what its votaries somewhat conceitedly call the waste places of the earth, it carries the quinine habit along and annually teaches the merits of that bitter drug to new millions of consumers. With the extension of demand, however, there has been no proportional increase of supply, and, according to a consular report just received from Java, the world is confronted by the alarming prospect of a serious shortage in one of its two most valuable medicines. Advance sheets of this report, sent out by the Department of State, assert that the production of quinine last year amounted to "385,000 kilograms, (788,771 pounds,") and the total consumption by all nations to "585,000 kilograms, (12,896,910 pounds.") These figures demonstrate the existence of a shortage in mathematical ability, either at Batavia or at Washington, for 385,000 kilograms equal 847,000 pounds, not 788,771, and 585,000 kilograms equal 1,287,000 pounds, not 12,896,910; but even with the difference thus reduced it amounts to 840,000 pounds, and as that is almost as much as the quantity of quinine produced from the year's crop of cinchona bark, there remains a sufficient excuse for anxiety. It seems that the excess of demand was met partly from old stock left over from years when the precious sulphate was in less vogue than it is now, and partly from the utilization of old bark hitherto considered too poor in the alkaloid to be worth using. Java now produces about three-fourths of all the quinine made. Ceylon, which promised well some years ago, has at present almost abandoned the cultivation of the trees, while they have never had intelligent culture in South America, the original source of supply. India is at present Java's only real rival in this important industry, but nowhere are the plantations increasing fast enough to keep pace with the demand. This suggests a possible source of great profit from our new territorial acquisitions. The Cinchoneae are trees very particular about moisture, elevation, temperature, and soil, but there are many kinds of them, and more than one of the kinds, doubtless, could be persuaded to grow on both Philippine and Puerto Rican mountains.

—What a confession of utter failure on the part of officials, high, low, and in between, is this sudden determination to disband the volunteer army! There is at least a possibility that the present provisional peace may not end in an amicable agreement, and it is absolutely certain that the negotiations would move more swiftly and surely toward that desirable end if we had a strong force of well-disciplined and experienced soldiers ready to resume active operations at once. But it seems that typhoid fever is too much for us; that in all this rather extensive land there is no spot where a few thousand troops can remain safely for a few weeks, and that, whatever may be the consequences to National interests or to the scattered communities into which the fever patients are sent, the torrent of criticism and denunciation must be dried up or directed into new channels. We are not opposing the disbandment—far from it. Nothing else, apparently, is possible, since the United States has not one official competent to select a site for a camp, no power to enforce sanitary precautions on its troops, and not enough money to feed and care for them properly. But how humiliating it all is! How Spain must regret her hasty surrender!

—At least one invitation to a reception soon to be given to the engineers of the Santiago fleet requested the recipient to join in honoring not officers of the "U. S. N.," but officers of the "U. N. S." The transposition was probably an error of the typewriter, but then, again, perhaps it was intentional. There is, to be sure, a United States Navy, but, on the other hand, it is not a very wild exaggeration to say that there is a United Navy States, for the country owes so much of its safety, as well as so much of its glory, just now to its navy, that the "U. N. S." had more than a little excuse for existence. Under either designation, however, the engineers are equally worthy of receptions, and even of other less formal and more enjoyable tokens of public appreciation. Their duties are inconspicuously performed, and people are too apt to forget that the man under the gun is not less important than the man behind it. His perils are different, but they are as great, and he keeps up his courage without the help of excitement or a direct view of the enemy. So "U. N. S." does well enough.

PERSONAL.

—Like a gleam of bright sunshine at the close of a particularly dismal day comes the news that Gen. Wheeler has developed a strong inclination to hold the officers under him to strict personal responsibility for the proper execution of their duties. It is as refreshing as it is novel to read in the dispatches from Montauk Point that hereafter, in that camp at least, something more is to be done than the making and hearing of excuses—that results achieved are to be considered rather than orders given and that the lives of our soldiers are to be regarded as of more importance than the close observance of forms and regulations devised in time of peace for the conduct of a microscopic army. Whether Gen. Wheeler will long be allowed to "weaken discipline" by a course so heterodox remains to be seen. For the present, at any rate, the soldiers at Montauk will not be permitted to die miserably in the parched and stony desert between "I ordered the supplies sent" and "I have not received the supplies I asked." There is already many a grave in that desert, and we were asked to believe that nobody dug them!

—Two American citizens in a street car were discussing the triumphs of our navy. "Simpson and Skilly is the great men!" declared one of the citizens. "Huh!" exclaimed the other, "Mishter Dooley is as big as the two of them!" This the first speaker would not admit. "Dooley," he said, "is a fine lad, and he has done us proud, but the Spanishes were standin' still whin Dooley smashed 'em. Simpson and Skilly caught 'em when they was runnin' away at the rate of forty miles an hour." This view of the matter seemed to impress the friend of "Dooley," for after deliberating on it for some time he let the argument drop, contenting himself with the accurate but somewhat irrelevant remark, "Anyhow, we had the right on our side." Perhaps, however, the remark was not so irrelevant as a hasty listener might suppose. These American citizens were unnecessarily original in pronouncing the heroic names, but they were well posted on what the heroes had done and made no mistakes as to the merit of the doing. Far less discriminating comments on the war have come from more pretentious people—even from lights of international law, college professors, and epicene advocates of universal peace at any price.

—Here is a tale of heroism, somewhat old now, but that can be excused, as it has had to travel all the way from the Himalayas. In the course of the Afridi campaign a Lieutenant named Ford was dangerously wounded in the shoulder and was bleeding to death, the bullet having cut the main artery, when Surgeon Lieut. Hugo came to his aid. The fire was too hot to permit lights to be used to examine the wound, and there was no cover; nevertheless, the surgeon struck a match and examined the wound. The match went out amid a sputter of bullets, which kicked up the dust all round, but by its uncertain light he saw the nature of the injury, and seized the bleeding artery, and, as no ligature was available, he remained for three hours under fire holding the vessel between his finger and thumb. When at length it seemed that the enemy had broken into camp, he picked up the officer, who was unconscious from loss of blood, and bore him into a place of safety without relaxing his hold of the artery. For this magnificent act of heroism the surgeon received the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is idle to think that Great Britain will consent to any plan of disarmament which will detract from her naval superiority. She cannot, because her food supply, as well as her colonial system, are dependent upon that superiority.

The Czar's proposal, then, must be held to apply to a consideration of the reduction of the land forces of the Continental powers. The cost of their maintenance on the present scale is a terrible burden; it has already proved too heavy for Italy; it will venentually crush the others. The good faith of the Czar is of course beyond question. But the good faith of his military entourage in regard to this proposal may be and should be suspected. Russia is doing good work in civilization. But her methods are military methods. She will need a vast army for the mere policing of the empire, let alone the extension of her eastern borders. In this she differs from France and Germany. The transcontinental railway would make this force capable of mobilization in the west as well. Thus, perhaps a partial and proportionate disarmament of all the powers would leave Russia in a suspiciously good position. Whether the Czar's proposal is calculated, the work of his astute advisers, or is the dream of a visionary such as has often been seen before, we may hope rather than believe that it will make for peace. In any case, I do not see how it has anything to do with the United States. T. S. WOOLSEY.

New Haven, Aug. 30, 1898.

NEGLECT AT CAMP WIKOFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of The New York Sun of this morning appears an interview with Secretary Alger wherein, speaking of the Quartermaster General's Department, the Commissary General's Department, and the Surgeon General's Department, he is reported as saying that "All of them have acquitted themselves magnificently throughout the whole war and there is no fault to be found with them." This statement will of course be received with derisive laughter, mingled with bitter tears, throughout the whole country, but as a detail of specific facts is more effective than a general statement, either in arraignment or defense of the administration of those departments, will you allow me to state my own observation of conditions existing at Camp Wikoff, chosen by the Government as a camp without any previous preparation, two days before the troops began to arrive, though the Government's attention had been called to the site weeks before the final selection?

I am a Summer resident of the Village of Southampton, which lies about twenty-seven miles west of Montauk. For some time prior to the present uproar strange tales of destitution and suffering reached our community, and many of us in consequence made personal visits to Montauk to learn if these tales were true. The sights that met our eyes were such as might have been expected in some famine and fever stricken district in India, far removed from civilization, but certainly not in the richest and most generous country in the world with a camp situated within one hundred miles of New York and within easy communication therewith by rail and water. Let me then relate my personal observations and experiences on last Friday, Aug. 26.

I left Southampton on the morning train and arrived at the Montauk station about noon. Upon leaving the station the first thing that caught my eye was a soldier with a blanket thrown over him sitting on a wood box. A more pitiable object I have never seen. He was too ill to move—and could scarcely speak. I went to him and asked him if anyone was looking after him. With almost the glaze of death in his half-closed eyes he feebly answered that he thought a lady had gone to get him something to drink. In all the throng I looked for some responsible person, but could find none. This man, a soldier of the United States returning from Santiago, was alone and friendless in his hour of direst need. I then hurried on in a wagon to the hospital a mile and a half away.

Upon arriving I was asked by the physician in charge if I could take a sick man down to the station. While arranging my uncomfortable wagon for the purpose, the man was brought out and placed in another, which happened to be standing by, equally unsuited with my own to transport the sick. This man, lying in the arms of a friend, was so evidently at death's door that I asked the physician in charge if in his judgment the man should be moved. He admitted that moving him at that time meant death. I asked if there were no ambulances or any one to care for such men as I had seen at the station. A feeble negative was his only reply. Upon my return I saw the man from the hospital, more dead than alive, lying on the bare floor of the railway car, in charge of the friend who had brought him down to the station.

On the seat next me, on the way home, sat a young man returning to his home in Missouri. The pale face, the sunken cheek, and drooping eye told the story of his condition. With difficulty I engaged him in conversation, or rather exchanged words with him, for he was really too ill to talk. By dint of questioning I learned that he belonged to the Second United States Cavalry; that he had not a cent of money in his pocket, but had been turned adrift with transportation, and that when he arrived in New York he was to go to the Army Building, where he would receive ration money. He feebly showed me his furlough and I noticed that his rations were seven days overdrawn. He did not know where the Army Building was nor where he was to sleep that night. He would therefore arrive in New York in the evening, really too ill to walk, and, so far as the War Department could know, with no money to pay car fare or buy food, even if strong enough to take the nourishment he was likely to receive. He told me there were some companions with him—I trust they were better supplied.

The three cases I have mentioned above, coming under my observation in the course of an hour, are simply mild samples of hundreds of others who presented every conceivable variety of perfectly avoidable destitution and misery.

Now, who is Alger, who dares to say to the American people that the conduct of the departments responsible for the past and present disgraceful condition of affairs in the army is magnificent? His well-known record shows that, so far as he himself is concerned, he is certainly neither magnificent nor yet is he war. Neither President McKinley nor the Republican Party can afford to try and let this matter blow over, for it never will blow over. The issues at stake are too grave to allow sway to the handshaking methods of the petty politician. There must be power somewhere to fix now the responsibility for what has occurred. Let it be fixed without delay, and let justice be done at once.

Each unavenged victim of the crime of the War Department will cost the Republican Party thousands of votes. The people in their blind rage will strike at something, and the Administration, if it temporizes now or remains inactive, will be the only thing in sight. The political history of this country shows that the people do not forget crimes. Folger and Maynard in this State are names that evoke painful memories among politicians. For campaign purposes "Remember Camp Alger" and "Remember Camp Wikoff" may be as effective in their way as "Remember the Maine."

The country is in no mood to be trifled with. Let the President himself act at once. SAMUEL L. PARRISH.

Southampton, Aug. 29, 1898.

QUESTIONS FOR GEN. STERNBERG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many writers are now attempting to apologize for the incompetency of Surgeon General Sternberg and others, as evinced in the present condition of our army. Is it not the duty of Gen. Sternberg to make a report to the proper authority on any question affecting the health of the army? Is there any record that Gen. Sternberg has reported in proper season against the sanitary conditions of any camp or post; and, if he has done so, will not an investigation by a proper court of inquiry show who is to blame for the brutal murder of as fine a body of men as ever wore a uniform?

If Gen. Sternberg or any other executive officer ordered a subordinate to do a certain thing, such as furnish proper quantities of medical supplies, or report on the sanitary condition of a camp, and it is not done, why does he not order the delinquent officer under arrest and relieve him from duty that he is not able or willing to do? If Gen. Sternberg does not do this, is he not utterly incompetent for his office? And is it not the duty of the Secretary of War to order him under arrest and relieve him of his office, and let a better man do his duty?

If he has made proper reports to the Secretary of War, or has made the proper requisition for supplies, and they are not furnished, then let him show it at once by asking for a court of inquiry, to which he is entitled. This would show the people who is to blame, and let them put the blame where it properly belongs.

There is no doubt in the public mind that the Secretary of War is as primarily responsible for all the starvation, misery, sickness, and death as the people or Government of Spain is for the blowing up of the Maine, and, if the Democratic Party will only use the cry "Remember Alger," in the election this Fall—that is, if that party uses its brains instead of its bowels, as it has been doing for the last few years—there will not be a Corporal's guard of either Republican Congressmen or Senators elected for the next Congress. This would serve the Republicans right for the easy-going way of the Administration in the present dire extremity of the army.

The Administration is making a huge mistake by mustering out of the service the sick and dying soldiers or giving them furloughs when in a dying condition. The Government ought not to muster out a single soldier until he is placed in as good physical condition as when he left his home to fight his country's battles. Won't all of them be used in their homes as object lessons of Republican incapacity and brutal ingratitude?

I doubt if Mr. Roosevelt or any other Republican can be elected in the State this Fall if the sick and dying soldiers are turned loose. R. FLAHERTY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1898.

AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with much interest that I read the editorial in your issue for to-day, concerning the reception given the boys of the Seventy-first on their return to civilization. I say civilization, because the wan look on the faces of almost each one of them showed clearly the sufferings they have gone through, and, if one might predict for the future, the pain they will have to endure as a result of their privations. Our officials might argue that their sickness was due to the climatic condition of the Cuban ports at which they were compelled to stop, but how about the boys who have not left the United States? I refer particularly to Camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Permit me to quote portions of a letter just received from a friend there: "Gen. Lee's last report was sixty-three sick in our regiment, whereas we all of us know that 60 per cent. of the regiment is sick. * * * The whole sum and substance is, there is an epidemic in camp of malarial fever, yet we stand by, and see the officers juggle figures to suit our [illegible]tion. * * * I read in a —— paper that Gov. —— had sounded the —— Regiment and found officers and men as a unit anxious to go, [referring to the proposed trip to Havana.] Imagine our feelings at reading such inspired articles. I would wager that not 2 per cent. of the men want to go to Cuba. The officers do, because they are making more money than they are worth, ever did make, or ever will.

"Petitions to Gov. ——, were circulated among us last week asking that we be sent to our homes. Col. —— heard of it, destroyed all the petitions, and has promised us a court-martial if he should find the perpetrator of any similar movement again. * * * Here are the actual figures, no opinion, no assumption. Our division hospital does not have an empty cot—crowded to overflowing. We averaged eighty-[illegible] men each day last week. The overflow was sent to hospitals at Pavlo Beach. * * * It is a melancholy sight to see the faces of those we know falling away almost beyond recognition."

The letter further states that out of [illegible] men in Company ——, but 22 were well enough to go to drill. Such a condition of affairs is positively a disgrace to this country, and it hardly seems credible that a people who have always been most generous-hearted in time of necessity should stand by and permit such treatment of the young men who have sacrificed home ties and business interests to shoulder a gun for the benefit of their country. ANTI-ALGERIAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

Beef Tea for the Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young officer who is on a few days' "leave" from Montauk Point and has been through the Santiago campaign, says that what is needed at every camp is beef tea.

There cannot be too much of it. A [illegible] load would be just the thing. The small preparations of beef extracts contain the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest possible compass, and, moreover, can be retained by a weak stomach, which all have who have served in Cuba in the recent campaign.

It must be remembered that besides the sick in hospitals there are the sick in camp. These men are sick enough to be in hospital, but they yield their places to those of their comrades who are worse off. Send beef tea—all that can be procured of the dealers. H. C. LOOMIS.

Caldwell, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898.

Time for Abuse to Cease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war being over, it is very bad taste to heap abuse on the conquered; so I take exception to the letter in to-day's issue of Amores, (evidently a Cuban,) in which he denounces the Spanish soldiers whose plucky fighting under hard conditions won the respect of our soldiers. The claims made of the humane nature of the insurgents are impudent—of the same character as Garcia's that he captured Cervera and turned him over to Sampson. The people of Santiago, who know the insurgents, have petitioned the President to keep the soldiers there to prevent insurgents entering the city. GEORGE ROSS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1898.

One of the Seventy-first.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the roster of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, was omitted the name of Private K. K. V. Casey, who fought with his company in Cuba, escaped the Mausers and the fevers, and marched yesterday with the regiment from Long Island City to the armory. His friends, not seeing his name in The Times, may fear that some ill has befallen him. May I ask that you supply the omission? JOSEPH J. CASEY.

No. 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Foolhardy Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo seems disposed to jiggle around until he comes in contact with a full-fledged North American swipe.—Dallas Morning News.

Something in a Name.

Gum Coates, a candidate for the Legislature in Tennessee, will probably not be obliged to come in out of the rain.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Trying It on the Dog.

Bob Evans wanted to introduce the Spanish language in hades, and now Prof. Andrews wants to teach it in Chicago. Kind of a plan to "try it on the dog," probably.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Why Mamma Spanked Johnnie.

Johnnie—Mamma, if the devil were to lose his tail where would he get another?

Mamma—I don't know, dear.

Johnnie—Where they re-tail spirits.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Agreed on One Point.

"You," exclaimed the excited man, "haven't the first instinct of a gentleman."

"I know it," replied the calm one. "If I had I wouldn't have been willing to stop and run the risk of being caught talking to you."—Cleveland Leader.

THE MEETING AT SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Post.

There had bin a hot revival of religion in the camp,
An' the rescued ones was thicker than bacteria on a tramp,
Fur the parson was a hustler, an' was muscled out o' sight,
An' was equally familiar with the gospel or a fight.
He was reckless in his language, an' he raked us fore an' aft
Till our hearts was sore an' bleedin' from the cuttin' gospel shaft,
An' the air was full o' prayer, an' the mountains echoed praise
From the converts that had tumbled to the error of their ways.

When the tempest had subsided an' the crop was gethered in,
Leavin' only weeds an' stubble in the Squawville field o' sin,
An' we'd settled down serenely in the service o' the Lord,
Parson Bill begun to teach us how to swing the Christian sword.
We had got the prayer meetin's Thursday nights to runnin' slick,
Then the meetin' of experience was tried but didn't stick,
Fur it give some half-saved sinners of the camp a welcome chance
Fur to welt it to their neighbors in a slan-d'rous song an' dance.

Bowlegged Hawley was the fust one that riz up to have his say,
An' he san'wiched in a reference in a quite suggestive way
By assertin' that religion didn't wean some folks from sin
'Nuff to cough up things they'd pilfered 'fore the spirit entered in.
He was short a pair o' pistols an' some minor tools o' trade,
An' the feller that absorbed 'em was a Christian, newly made,
An' he wouldn't have to travel very fur to put his hand
On some other sticky-fingered pilgrims fur the Promised Land.

This direct insinuation brought Jim Godfrey to his feet,
With his features a reflectin' of his anger's risin' heat,
An' he said, in words that sparkled full o' vocalistic fire,
If 'twas him as was referred to, then his brother was a liar!
Deacon White, an ancient pillar o' the church, chipped in to say
That it wasn't orthodoxy fur to beller that-a-way,
When Dick Johnson interrupted an' excitedly inferred
That he'd bung the Deacon's peepers if he said another word!

Epithets o' sinful meanin' got to flashin' through the air
In a manner that'd raise a meek an' lowly Christian's hair,
An' the rattled congregation in its hurry didn't note
That the parson had arisen an' was peelin' off his coat.
Like a besom o' destruction an' a avalanche o' wrath
He came down the aisle a knockin' o' the brethren from his path,
An' he waxed a whole lot warmer, as he smote 'em hip an' thigh,
When the fist o' Bruiser Baxter landed on his sacred eye!

Soon the bulk o' us was layin' somewhat damaged on the floor,
While the rest was seekin' egress through the winders an' the door,
An' the parson kep' a knockin' with the hottest kind o' stuff
Till the wust o' us admitted that we all had quite enough.
Then he asked us to be seated, an' expressed the hope that we
Would conduct our future worship with less animosity,
An' he put a pious close to the experience affair
By a sayin' mighty kindly: "Let us all unite in prayer."

CZAR MEANT EUROPE

Believed at Washington that the Proposal for Disarming Nations Was Not for Us.

WE ARE NOT BURDENED

An Army Officer Shows that Our Methods Are to Raise Great Armies Only in Case of Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Russia's invitation to the world to disarm has been discussed at the War and Navy Departments with interest, but the general opinion of it is that it is not an invitation which the Czar expected would be received here as one having application to the United States. While army men consider it an invitation which political economists among the great war-making powers of Europe may greet with satisfaction, as promising enormous relief to a tax-ridden people and a new development with the assistance of millions of men held to army service in Russia, France, Germany, and Turkey, the chances for its success are not regarded such as to lead the world to look for immediate and important reduction of the military service of any of the great powers.

"It has no application to us, now," said a prominent officer of the army. "We had 27,000 men in our army a few months ago. We increased the number to something less than 300,000 for a purpose, and that purpose having been accomplished, we are reducing the army to pretty near its former size. Doubtless it will be necessary to retain an army larger than we had last year to maintain our new possessions. That is one of the inevitable expenses and annoyances to which the Nation must submit if it is determined to expand.

"Then we had a navy of some fifty or sixty good vessels when we went to war with Spain. In time of peace, before we had Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, to say nothing of the Ladrones, to look out for, there was navy enough. It will not be enough now. Whatever the Czar may consider to be the necessity of Russia, and the best thing for the peace of Europe, it is evident to this country that in order to be able to develop its policy, whatever it may be decided to be, it must have ready for use an army and a navy strong enough to insist upon respect for its policy when asserted."

A NECESSITY WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily Graphic says that Lord Salisbury, in 1888, communicated to Emperor William a memorandum showing the tremendous cost of armed Europe. Emperor William was so impressed that he privately intimated his intention to summon a disarmament congress. The semi-official German press ventilated the idea, with the result that so much animosity was revealed on the part of France that the Kaiser abandoned the project.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, declares that the idea originated entirely with Emperor Nicholas. There is much skepticism in diplomatic circles as to any practical results from a conference, and it is admitted on all sides that the circular came as the greatest surprise."

The Paris correspondent of The Times still insists that M. Faure and the French Ministers knew nothing beforehand, and that the Czar's proposal has plunged the entire official world into terrible embarrassment and almost into stupefaction.

"Everybody," says M. de Blowitz, "is asking with dismay what it means. It is a sad awakening for France; and her papers are making an immense effort to restrain their feelings in the fact of what is regarded as Russian perfidy."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The proposal is a victory for M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, over Count Muravieff, the former having warned Emperor Nicholas that if Muravieff's provocative policy toward England were continued Russia would soon become bankrupt. M. de Witte advised disarmament as a peace policy to enable him to carry out his plans for a gold standard in Russia and a rehabilitation of Russian finance."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In some quarters it is alleged that the Czar's pronouncement was directly inspired by Queen Victoria, whose greatest hope is that her reign may not again be disturbed by war. The Queen confessedly has long sought to restrain Emperor William, and it is not unlikely that she used her great influence with the Czarina to secure the Czar's support.

EUROPE AND IDEAL PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The newspapers here continue to devote a large amount of their space to commenting upon and criticising the Czar's peace note. While, naturally, differing in regard to the reasons actuating the appeal, they generally agree that the outcome will be a conference of the Premiers, if not of the sovereigns themselves, probably at Copenhagen, which will be followed by an expression of concurrence in the humanitarian aims of the Czar and a report of the resolutions to their respective Governments, when the whole thing will be shelved indefinitely.

The latest comments from Paris show there is intense irritation there on the subject. The Czar's proposal is regarded as being unfriendly and inconsistent with the Franco-Russian alliance. Curiously enough, in support of this view, to-day's official Hamburg Correspondent publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg confirming the report that Emperor William of Germany and the Czar exchanged views in regard to the establishment of a lasting state of peace, "which was fully demonstrated by the identity of the monarchs' wishes."

SPAIN APPLAUDS THE CZAR.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Imparcial to-day, referring to the Czar's peace note, expresses the belief tha. his Majesty's pronouncement can hardly come from a mere dreamer. It adds:

"Reflection convinces us that it was only issued after consultation with President Faure and Emperor William, and it foreshadows a period of great diplomatic activity." In conclusion, the Imparcial remarks: "We urge Spain to pay close attention to the matter, as, assuredly, Spain is not the least interested in it."

The Liberal is of the opinion that the Czar's object was to avert a "threatening clash of views which prevail," adding: "The work of the Hispano-American commission in Paris is hardly worthy of mention in comparison with the proposed conference, which ought to be attended by the United States, as well as Europe, for, if war break out and extend from the Mediterranean to the China Sea, Spain must awake in order to preserve the little she has managed to save from the ruins."

CZAR'S NOTE AFFECTS TRADE.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—The manner in which the Continental newspapers received the Czar's peace proposals caused operators to be reserved on the Bourse to-day, and there was an all-round weakness in stocks. Spanish fours were considerably easier, and American securities were in good demand, except in the case of Northern Pacific.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, yesterday's encouragement having worn off.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Operators on the Boerse here to-day were reserved. The reception of the Czar's proposal for a general disarmament by the foreign newspapers caused an all-round reaction. Northern Pacific securities were easier on New York advices.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day started heavy, was afterward accentuated, and closed with a further relapse. The comments of the French newspapers on the Czar's disarmament proposal were detrimental to the whole list. International securities were decidedly weaker. Rio Tintos were easier, partly out of sympathy with the relapse in the price of copper.

Trades Union Thanks the Czar.

BRISTOL, Aug. 30.—The Trades Union Congress, which is now in session here, has unanimously passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Czar's peace note, and calling on the British Government to give effect thereto, "as militarism is the great foe of liberty and is a crushing burden to the toiling millions."

Russia's Plans Are Approved.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mr. John Morley, Liberal Member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs and former Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir John Lubbock, the distinguished scientist and Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament for London University, and many other men of position in the political and scientific world have expressed their approval of the Czar's plan.

Germany Willing to Co-operate.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The official Nord Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, believed to be inspired by Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancelor, declares the willingness of Emperor William and Germany to accept the invitation to attend the congress proposed by the Russian Emperor.

OUR SAMOAN INTERESTS.

Death of King Malietoa May Be Followed by an Agreement to Divide the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department. It is the general impression here that the death of the King will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained, as it is, by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

Official reports to the State Department show that this Government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group. In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite municipal Government at vast proportionate expense, while the reports show that thirty-two ratepayers are obliged to bear the entire cost. For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three Governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the three nations.

Now there are indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the State Department, namely, a disruption of the present tripartite government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

The principal object of our Government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia. The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tuitwila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the State Department to acquire it as a whole, in the event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement. Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, while Great Britain would receive the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of Secretary of State will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the King.

THE CLEOPATRA IS SAFE.

German Steamer Passes the Vessel and Reports Her Progress.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The German tank steamer Helius, Capt. Janssen, from New York Aug. 18 for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day, and signaled that on Aug. 25, in latitude 48, longtitude 36, she passed the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Cleopatra. The Cleopatra was making at the rate of 170 knots daily. There was no signal from the Cleopatra to indicate what trouble she was in.

The Cleopatra, which left New York on Aug. 15, should have reached London on Saturday last, and some concern had been felt as to her safety. The agents of the line say that as this is her first trip from New York to London Capt. Griffith is proceeding slowly.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

The Two Governments Have Agreed to Abide Its Terms.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Prime Ministers, Count von Thun and Baron Banffy, for a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, the agreement under which the cost of the administration of common affairs in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is borne by both parts in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Reichstag—subject to the approval of the Emperor-King—have been concluded, and the Austrian Government will convene the Reichsrath for a prompt consideration of the renewal bill.

The two Governments have agreed as to a course of procedure should the Austrian Parliament fail to reach a speedy solution.

AMERICAN SECURITIES DROOP.

The Resurrection of the Silver Bogy Causes a Dullness.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was listless, and American securities dropped. This was attributed slightly to the alleged "resurrection of the silver bogy in America."

The hardening of the discount rate was mainly due to demands in the open market for gold intended for shipment to America. It is reported that $2,000,000 was secured yesterday. Purchasers were disinclined to pay over 77s 10¼d. The large quantities of gold coming from the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere are looked upon as being insufficient to meet the inquiry from America, the Continent, and the Far East.

As King Humbert's Guest.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Emperor William, it is announced, while en route in the Autumn to attend the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, will be the guest of King Humbert at Venice.

New Yorkers Coming Home.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, Capt. Smith, which sails from this port to-morrow for New York, has on her passenger list the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and Mrs. Leslie Carter.

FIGHTING ON THE NILE

Anglo-Egyptian Army Has Its First Brush with the Enemy, Capturing Five Prisoners.

DERVISH FORCE ADVANCING

Will Meet the Expedition Outside of Omdurman, and a Great Battle Is Threatened—Torpedoes Laid in the River.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—The Khalifa, according to a dispatch received to-day from Wad-El-Obeid, has laid torpedoes in the Nile below Omdurman, and a large Dervish force is issuing from Kerreri, about eight miles north of Omdurman, to meet the Anglo-Egyptian advance.

A brigade of friendly Arabs, commanded by Major Stewart Wortley, it is announced in a dispatch from Wad-El-Obeid, dated yesterday, which has been pushing round Omdurman, the Dervish camp near Khartoum, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the forces of the Khalifa, had its first brush with the enemy on the east bank of the Nile and captured five men and a grain-laden boat.

The dervish scouts, the dispatch continues, are now frequently sighted, and the whole Anglo-Egyptian Army has reached Umterif, thirty miles from Omdurman. It will move into a new camp, ten miles further south, to-day.

The gunboat Melik has been wrecked while reconnoitring ten miles up the river, in a terrific sandstorm.

HOLLAND HAS A NEW RULER.

Queen Regent Yields the Throne to Her Daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, Who Comes of Age.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The Queen Regent of Holland, in a proclamation just issued, upon the occasion of the end of her Regency, her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, coming of age, expresses warm pleasure at seeing the whole nation "ranged joyously around the throne of the young Queen," thanks God that her dearest wish has been heard, and, after thanking the people for their loyal and faithful support of herself, her Majesty invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign, and concludes:

"May our country become great in every thing in which a small nation can be great."

Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, who ascends to the throne, was born Aug. 31, 1880. She is a daughter of the late King William III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 23, 1890, since which time her mother has been Queen Regent. According to the law of Holland, the sovereign comes of age at eighteen, and, therefore, the young Queen's most important birthday will be celebrated at The Hague to-morrow.

She will take the oath of office as Queen of the Netherlands at Amsterdam on Sept. 6. The coronation ceremony will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk, (New Church,) or Westminster Abbey of Holland. It has been decided that every city and village is to send its homing pigeons to Amsterdam for the occasion, and six thousand or more of those birds will be released when the young Queen takes the oath, and will carry the news to all parts of the little kingdom.

Although The Hague is the seat of government and capital of Holland, Amsterdam is the capital officially, and the Queen or King, according to the law, must reside there at least six days every year.

The Nieuwe Kerk, or New Church, of Amsterdam, where the young Queen will take the oath of office in the presence of all the highest officials of Holland, is about four hundred years old, and may be considered the Cathedral of Amsterdam. The coronation celebration will last several days.

Will Receive Hollanders To-day.

Mr. G. de Weckherlin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands to the United States, will be at home at the Everett House to-day from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., to receive Hollanders in New York and vicinity in honor of the beginning of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

THE QUEBEC ARBITRATORS.

Americans May Bring Forward the Question of a Monument to Gen. Montgomery.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—The work of the Arbitration Commission is evidently increasing. Each day more time is devoted to the sessions and to-night the American Commissioners have canceled all social engagements and are holding a session by lamplight. What they are discussing or what was discussed at their long joint session to-day is not known. To-morrow a number of men from various parts of the United States are expected here, but the Commissioners will not disclose what interests they will represent.

A matter which was not mentioned in the general protocol will probably soon be brought to the attention of the American Commissioners. They will be asked to consider the question of a monument for Gen. Montgomery, who was killed here while leading a detachment of American troops in 1775. A small tablet in the rock by the roadside bearing the words, "Here fell Montgomery," is all that has ever marked the spot where he met his death. He was killed just in the outskirts of the lower town, near the river bank, and not far from the spot where Gen. Wolfe's army climbed up the steep bluff on the night before the battle on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759.

Several times during the past half century efforts have been made by different Americans and American societies to have something done in the way of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of the American. These efforts have failed. The Canadians have always contended that it was not exactly the proper thing to erect on "the sacred soil of Quebec" a monument to the leader of an invading army. Only a few years since the Society of the Sons of the Revolution asked permission to erect the monument here, but failed. Now a great nephew of Gen. Montgomery, Dr. Liston Montgomery of Chicago, has undertaken the patriotic task, and will appeal to the American Commissioners to improve this opportunity for properly honoring the memory of his illustrious ancestor. Dr. Montgomery's letter, it is understood, is now in the hands of the commission.

The Gloucester (Mass.) fishermen have applied for a hearing before the American delegation, and a representative of their interests will probably be heard to-morrow or Thursday. In fact, it is known that the fisheries question has already been taken up, and received considerable attention in the discussion to-day.

No doubt the Gloucester fishermen will be favorable to removing the half-cent per pound duty now imposed upon all Canadian and Newfoundland fish entering American ports for the privilige of free entry into Newfoundland waters for bait. While the Canadian fishermen are equally anxious to put their fish into the American markets duty free, they have little to give in return, except the abolition of the three-mile limit, inside of which the American fishermen are not permitted to go on the Canada side.

Quite a large party, composed of the wives and daughters of the Commissioners, left this morning on the steamer Aberdeen for a trip down the Saguenay. They will return in time to take their departure from Quebec after the adjournment on Friday.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Boston Chamber of Commerce Favors Closer Trade Relations.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A special meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was held here to-day for the purpose of considering ways and means to bring about closer trade relations with Canada. President W. T. Robinson presided, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the chamber reaffirm its position, as set forth in resolutions of Jan. 18, 1896, in favor of having reciprocal trade relations established between the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and the Colony of Newfoundland.

It was also resolved that a committee be instructed to present the resolutions to the American Commissioners now at Quebec and to enforce them with such arguments as may seem best.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Reported as Advancing Against the City of Canton.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—The Kwang-Si rebellion, which has been quiescent for some time, shows signs of serious recrudescence. The rebels are in great force fifty miles northwest of Canton, and are preparing to attack the city.

Tan, the Viceroy of Liang-Kwang, has protested against the surrender of Kwang-Chow to the French, and, when the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) insisted upon the surrender, Tan telegraphed his resignation to Pekin and handed his seals of office to the Governor of Kwang-Tung.

The Viceroy of Canton, having failed to dispatch troops to suppress the rebellion in Hainan and protect the American missionaries, the United States Consul at Canton has made strong representations to the acting Viceroy, reiterating his demand for the prompt suppression of the general disturbances.

The uprisings appear to have been fomented by the Triad and White Lily Societies, which have combined for the purpose.

NEW BOOK ON BISMARCK.

Herr Moritz Busch's Volume Criticises the Late Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Herr Moritz Busch's book on Bismarck, published to-day, contains a severe attack upon the late Emperor Frederick. Referring to Bismarck's memoirs, the author says:

"Bismarck was able to make history, but he lacked the qualities necessary to write it. These defects were supplied by Lothar Bucher, but as he died before the work could be finished, it remains a torso, though one of many sided interests and value."

COMMENT ON COL. HAY.

British Papers Continue to Pay Him High Compliments.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The National Review, referring to the recall of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to become Secretary of State, says it considers Col. Hay to be the best Ambassador accredited here in recent years, adding:

"He has spoken well and not too often, he has abstained from being more British than the British, he has refrained from fulsome flattery, nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush; but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations, and has been emphatically the right man at the psychological moment."

The National Review suggests Senator Wolcott as Col. Hay's successor.

INTERNATIONAL UNION URGED.

Anglo-American Spirit in the Trade Union Convention.

BRISTOL, Aug. 30.—At the Trade Union Congress to-day, Mr. Duncan, one of the American delegates, referring to the "growing political understanding between England and the United States," asked why American and British workers should not co-operate to defy the introduction from any other nation of "anything calculated to be unfair to the interests of the working classes."

Mr. Lloyd, another American delegate, said he would never rest satisfied until they had a "parliament of the world's workers where international industrial questions could be discussed."

CHINA FAVORS GREAT BRITAIN.

A Member of the Tsung-li-Yamen Says England Should Dominate.

PEKIN, Aug. 30.—A high member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) who is a British sympathizer, complained, in the course of a recent interview, that Great Britain's assurances of support against Russian aggression were belated.

"Why," said this functionary, "withhold such a declaration until Russia had secured Port Arthur and France obtained considerable cessions in the south? The disintegration of the Empire has begun, and to-day the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a foothold."

He admitted that China had broken her promises to England; but this, he argued, was because Russian pressure was too strong to be resisted. He complained of "British ignorance of Russia's line of action," and asked:

"Why does not England approach Russia directly with a declaration that Russia's interference in China will be regarded as a casus belli? It is useless to punish helpless China and to participate in the disintegration of the Empire. The Tsung-li-Yamen prefers that British influence should be paramount; but it is unable to do anything unless England helps, with sword in hand."

RETURNED FROM GREENLAND.

Walter Wellman Found No Trace of Andree, the Balloonist.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 30.—The steam whaler Fridtjof, having on board Walter Wellman and the members of his expedition to Greenland, has returned after landing an expedition at Cape Tegethoff, on the southern point of Hall's Island.

While the Wellman party were returning they met the expedition to Franz Josef Land under Dr. A. G. Nothorst, at Koenigskar Island, and were informed that all search for Prof. Andrée, the missing balloonist, had proved futile.

The Wellman expedition left Tromsöe on June 26 for the purpose of exploring the arctic regions, and after stopping at Solombola, near Archangel, the party sailed for Franz Josef Land.

On July 15 last the Fridtjof arrived at Vardoe, and after taking on coal the expedition left for the north the following day. In Mr. Wellman's party are Profs. James H. Gove of Columbia University, Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin, Dr. Edward Hofina, Iuriof Harland, and several Norwegian scientists.

Prof. Nothorst's expedition is financed by King Oscar and a number of private persons, and sailed early this year with the hope of finding Prof. Andrée, the missing balloonist, who ascended from Dane's Island on July 11, 1897, and whose fate is unknown.

CRUISER SINKS A SCHOONER.

Six Lives Lost on a Norwegian Boat by Collision.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Cleopatra, belonging to the training squadron, has arrived here with the crew of the Norwegian schooner Livelig, which she reports having sunk in collision near Haven Island. The Cleopatra put eighteen bluejackets on board the schooner, in an effort to save that vessel, but she foundered so suddenly that six of the bluejackets were drowned.

To Arraign Col. Henry.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Col. Henry, who was one of the witnesses in the recent trial of M. Emile Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Col. Picquart, and who was subsequently wounded in a duel with the latter officer, was arrested to-day and conducted to Fort Valerien by order of the Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac. The arrest was the result of a discovery that Lieut. Col. Henry was the author of the letter involved in the Dreyfus case.

Zionists to Establish a Bank.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—The Zionist Congress, now in session here, decided to-day, by an immense majority, to establish a colonial bank, having a central office in London, with a capital of £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

An Engagement Announced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dolese announce the engagement of their daughter Laura to Charles Arthur Klotz of New York.

MR. HOYT'S NEW FARCE.

"A Day and a Night" Is Full of Life and Fun.

The weather is bad for theatricals, and Mr. Charles H. Hoyt's new farce was, therefore, not received with so boisterous a demonstration of approval, at the Garrick Theatre last night, as it would have received if its first performance had been deferred a month. The house was crowded and the audience applauded freely and laughed frequently; but there was no call for the customary speech from the New Hampshire dramatist, whose own familiar nasal tones were not heard all the evening. When the drop fell, after the first and second acts, two-thirds of the spectators hastened to the street. After the play, people did not stop to talk about it.

Yet "A Day and a Night" is as good as any of Mr. Hoyt's recent farces, and is likely to be a good piece of theatrical property. It is in his customary vein, and is not quite nice in every scene, but Mr. Hoyt would doubtless get angry if any one called him or his plays nice. The story, which is consistently adhered to through all the divertissements, reveals how a prim young deacon of a New Jersey village is not quite so prim as he seems to be, and is rather amusing on its own account. The dialogue contains a larger proportion than usual of jokes that cannot be immediately identified as the invention of others, and is smart even when it is a trifle coarse. Miss Iona Brougham is a rather offensive young person, whose suggestive speeches might be curtailed, and an elaborately built-up joke about a garter which closes Act II., while it does not actually fall flat, yet seems a bit strained. When a young female person whose things, as the late Mrs. Brown would have put it, are "full short" pretends to be too shy to claim a lost garter, the note of sincerity is certainly lacking.

The fun begins, in "A Day and a Night," on the stage of a theatre at a morning rehearsal, and here Mr. Hoyt gets in a humorous dab at his contemporaries, Messrs. Weber and Fields, and touches lightly upon various other theatrical topics. The fun is continued and finished at an actresses' supper party, at which, of course, there are high goings on.

In the performance the chief part is taken by Otis Harlan, who is distressingly like an umbrella thief as the good young man, but is very attractive later as a "sport," and sings a new coon song about "Lucy" and yells another about a "rabbit's foot." His vis-à-vis is Mae Lowery, who is vivacious and demonstrative to a fault, but sufficiently gifted for her task. William Devere, the tall, elderly man, who was with Harlan in "A Black Sheep," is also conspicuous in the performance. He is a retired naval officer now, compelled to live in a village where when people speak of "town" they mean Rahway. Lew Bloom travesties stage doorkeepers and actors contemporaneous with McKean Buchanan, and sings an exceedingly damp song about the sea. Nellie O'Neil turns summersaults with positively thrilling effect, Louise Gunning wears a kilt and sings ballads with birdlike tones, Grace Rutter is pert and pretty, and everybody else concerned is well enough suited.

When Mr. Hoyt gets in earnest he is rarely edifying. His philosophy of life is "let me the canakin clink," but that is a very old creed, and the iteration of it is a trifle wearisome. People who are decent are not invariably humbugs. Again, when Mr. Hoyt alludes to such really serious things as international affairs his voice is as the bleat of the goat.

But there are, judging it by its own moderate standard, only a few blemishes in "A Day and a Night." It is generally lively and funny. A dyspeptic would have to laugh at most of it. What is more, it is not too long and it is set with taste and care.

Lyon Hart	William Devere
Fuchsia	Jane Cooper
Marble Hart	Otis Harlan
Savage Noyes	Ed. Wonn
Routt Booker	W. H. Currie
Handel Schwein	Charles Zimmerman
N. Gage Chipps	Thomas Evans
Will Hammer	Robert Cowan
Dewing Munkittrick	Jules Jordan
Iona Brougham	Clarisse Agnew
Fay Kerr	Nellie O'Neill
Rhoda Race	Grace Rutter
Lura Mann	Hattie Williams
Sue Brett	Alma Kramer
The Clean Man	Lew Bloom
Annette Winner	Louise Gunning
Otto B. Packingham	Ed. Wonn
Servus Wright	Sidney Mansfield
Ada Marr	Mae Lowery

SAVED BY TELEPHONE.

David Kirkwood Sought to Kill His Wife, but She Was Warned and Escaped—Her Brother Shot.

A telephone message sent by a bright girl, warning Mrs. David Kirkwood that her husband was on his way to kill her, was the means of saving her life last night, though it resulted in the shooting of Dr. T. J. Augsberg in his own house, at Bath and Eighteenth Avenues, Brooklyn.

Dr. Augsberg is a bachelor. His brother and his sister-in-law live in his house, and Mrs. Augsberg's sister, Mrs. Kirkwood, is a frequent visitor there. Kirkwood, who is a plumber, is addicted to going on prolonged sprees, and when this happens Mrs. Kirkwood usually seeks refuge in her sister's home, sometimes accompanied by her daughters.

Mrs. Kirkwood has been staying at Dr. Augsberg's house for some time past, though her daughters have remained with their father at his home, 35 Flatbush Avenue. On Monday Kirkwood sent his wife a letter, saying that unless she returned to him within twenty-four hours he would go to Bath Beach and kill her.

Mrs. Kirkwood had fully decided not to return, and made no reply to the letter. Kirkwood waited till the twenty-four hours were up, and punctually to the hour, at 7 o'clock last night, he put a 32-calibre revolver in his pocket and took a car for Bath Beach. He had been incautious enough to let some words slip which had betrayed his purpose to his eldest daughter. She waited till he was out of the house, and then rushed to the nearest telephone, called up Bath Beach, and told the Augsbergs that Kirkwood was on his way to their house with a revolver to kill his wife.

A consultation was held, and Dr. Augsberg offered to meet the man and pacify him. He was almost a stranger to Kirkwood, and believed that he could easily get him to leave the house. When Kirkwood arrived he roughly demanded to see his wife. Dr. Augsberg, who had answered the doorbell, attempted to pacify him, with the result that Kirkwood, without uttering a word, drew his revolver and fired five shots, one of which struck the doctor in the arm and one in the head. Kirkwood then walked away, but was later arrested. Dr. Augsberg will recover.

MASONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Grand Council Royal and Select Masters Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, State of New York, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Masonic Temple. The following officers were elected: Grand Master—F. Kanter of New York; Deputy Grand Master—James S. McEwan, Albany; Grand Principal Conductor of Work—George McGown, Palmyra; Grand Treasurer—Peter Forrester, New York; Grand Recorder—George Van Vliet, New York.

The honorary rank of Past Grand Master was conferred upon Mr. Van Vliet, who entered upon the twenty-fifth year of his service as Grand Recorder. George M. Osgoodby, John L. Brothers, and John W. Coburn were elected Trustees of the permanent fund. These officers were appointed: Grand Captain of the Guard—John P. Deal, Troy; Grand Conductor of the Council—Willard S. Bradt, Rochester; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. D. D'Orville Doty, Rochester; Grand Marshal—John R. Gardner, New York; Grand Standard Bearer—N. H. Freeland, Peekskill; Grand Steward—Irving L'Hommedieu.

A Suspicious Letter to a Prisoner.

The persistent efforts of Josiah J. White to escape from Raymond Street Jail and to possess himself of weapons are giving the keepers the utmost trouble. On Monday a knife was found in his possession, and yesterday a letter containing what seems to be a knife was received for him. The letter was seized, and to-day Sheriff Creamer will ask the United States Court for authority to open it.

HORSESHOE CAUSES TROUBLE.

One Drops in a Cable Slot and Two Accidents Result—Many Passengers Injured.

A horseshoe, battered and twisted and long off the animal's hoof, last night proved that there is an exception to the generally accepted superstition that such an article means good luck to its finder. In some mysterious manner and not at all satisfactorily explained by the railroad officials, this particular bit of iron dropped through the slot on Seventh Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street, in front of the car barns, and from that time on the employes thought the cable was bewitched.

The Columbus Avenue and Broadway cables end at this point. As each car passes over a certain point the gripman drops one cable and takes the other. Usually this is done so smoothly that it is hardly noticed by the passengers. But after the horseshoe invaded the conduit there was no end of trouble. Each car, instead of smoothly gliding over the place, would jump into the air, and sometimes go forward ten or fifteen feet with a quick lurch. The following car might take a similar jump, but go backward a similar distance. It was all right until the cars began to stop with such suddenness that the passengers were piled in a heap in one corner. Twice this happened.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Car No. 195, bound down and filled with passengers, came along. Gripman Bernard Evans of 851 Columbus Avenue was on the front end. He was not aware of any existing difficulty, and dropped his cable as he supposed safely. Before he could be warned his car took a leap and he was thrown over the dashboard to the street. He fell heavily and had his jaw broken. The passengers fared roughly. Joseph P. Tiernan of 135 Washington Place received painful bruises on the back. Maggie Donahue of 304 West Thirty-fourth Street, was near the bottom of the pile of passengers, and had her side injured and her face cut. A dozen others were more or less cut by broken glass and by the shock. All were treated by a physician who was called from Roosevelt Hospital, and were able to go home.

The Superintendent of the line at once placed several of his best men in the conduit to locate the trouble if possible, and in the meantime the cars were stopped below the danger point, the cable dropped, and then pulled over the bewitched portion by horses. All went well until 7:40 P. M., when car No. 663 came along and almost duplicated the performance of the first car.

It was better filled than the other, and more persons were hurt. None, however, was seriously injured. Mrs. Agnes Carroll of 206 West Sixty-ninth Street, sustained bruises on the back and hips. James Sterling, three years old, of 350 West Fifty-eighth Street, was thrown from his mamma's arms and badly bruised. Freda Berger of 559 Columbus Avenue, escaped with painful bruises. Five-year-old Dorothy Murray of 133 West Sixty-sixth Street was on the seat beside her mother, and was thrown with great force against the end of the car. She is a little bit of a thing, and this probably saved her from serious injury. She escaped with a bad cut on the face. All the injured passengers were treated by a doctor from Roosevelt Hospital, and were able to go home. Besides those named twelve or fifteen others were more or less injured by the shock.

While this was going on the mechanics were vainly searching for the cause of the trouble. Not until 10:30 o'clock did they discover the cause in the shape of the horseshoe mentioned. It was brought out much battered and twisted, and the cars then moved smoothly. The officials of the company declined to explain how the horseshoe could cause the trouble, but it is certain that the trouble ended when it was removed.

TWO IN ONE AMBULANCE.

While Taking Woman to Hospital, Driver Runs Down Bicyclist.

A young woman who says her name is Lizzie J. Evans, and gives her address as 215 West Thirty-first Street, last night attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in front of 240 West Forty-second Street. A newsboy discovered the woman soon after she took the poison, and called a policeman. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition. She would give no reason other than to say she wanted to die.

While passing through the Circle, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the ambulance ran down William Dillon of 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, a bicyclist. His wheel was wrecked and Dillon was rendered unconscious. He was placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital, but, as he sustained no more serious injury than a scalp wound, he was later removed to his home by friends. James McMahon, the driver of the ambulance, says the bicyclist was riding with his head down and rode in front of the horse. Dillon denies this and accuses McMahon of negligence.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John O'Byrne.

John O'Byrne, formerly a well-known lawyer of this city, died at his home in San Francisco on Monday last, after a long illness. Mr. O'Byrne was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, seventy-five years ago, and when a young man came to this city and began life in the service of the New York Herald. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia and established himself in business as a hat manufacturer. While thus engaged he took an active interest in politics, and his friends, attracted by his talents as a public speaker, encouraged his ambition to become a lawyer. Later he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

He lived for a short period at Wilmington, Del., where he founded the first morning paper published in that city, and then came to New York to live in the seventies. Soon afterward he was appointed by District Attorney McKeon to the position of Assistant. He identified himself with the County Democracy, was for a number of years a member of the Committee of Thirty, and was the author of its resolutions. When Abram S. Hewitt was a candidate the second time for nomination as the Democratic standard bearer in the Mayoralty contest Mr. O'Byrne presented his name to the convention.

Mr. O'Byrne figured prominently in connection with the Dock Board investigation by the Tammany Commission of Accounts several years ago. A number of oyster dealers became involved in this controversy, and Mr. O'Byrne acted as their counsel. An effort was made to have him reveal to the committee certain facts which he contended were privileged communications. Upon refusing to give the information desired, an order of court was obtained in the matter. The result was that Mr. O'Byrne absented himself from the State and sought through counsel to have the court's order revoked. The court refused to act while he remained without its jurisdiction, and Mr. O'Byrne removed to San Francisco, where he afterward lived, practicing law and taking an active part in public affairs. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and five sons.

Nathan Bouton Warren.

Dr. Nathan Bouton Warren, musical composer and author, died in Troy last Sunday. He was born in that city in 1815. Dr. Warren at an early age showed a taste for music, and in spite of losing his sight when ten years old pursued his musical studies. His sight was restored through an operation in 1840. He then made a tour of the cathedrals in England, and on his return conceived the idea of inaugurating the cathedral service in the Protestant Episcopal churches of the United States. He carried out his idea in the Church of the Holy Cross, in Troy, which was founded by his mother. In 1873 Trinity College, Hartford, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. Dr. Warren was the author of several volumes, the titles of some of his works being "Christmas in the Olden Time," "The Holidays," "Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide," "Lawford Hall, and Other Tales," "Recollections of Revolutionary Times," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. EDWIN WARRINER died at his home in Stepney, Conn., Monday. The funeral will be held in the Stepney Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon.

REUBEN T. TROVOCST died on Monday, at his home, 1,352 Franklin Avenue, aged eighty-three years. He was born in New York, and was the son of Robert and Catherine Trovocst. He was active in real estate circles up to within twenty-five years ago, when he retired. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services were held last night, the Rev. Mitchell Brock officiating.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad efficient in the treatment of Rheumatism and Gout; dissolve uric Acid concretions in the joints and stone in the bladder. Preferred by physicians, as they CONTAIN MORE LITHIUM CARBONATE THAN THE NATURAL LITHIA WATERS. CARL H. SCHULTZE, 430-444 First Avenue, N. Y.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Volunteers—Put yourselves in fighting trim with a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS to regulate your digestion.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, Nathan Clark, in his 47th year.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, 84th St., between Columbus Av. and the Park, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, at Tuxedo, at the house of Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mrs. Maria C. Martin.

Funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., Wednesday noon, 12 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 30.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BEYER, Sophia, 623 E. 135th St.	1	28
BITTLER, Lisette, 953 E. 150th St.	49	29
BENJAMIN, George, 125 Suffolk St.	2	29
BRAY, Mary J., 5 E. 115th St.	43	30
BRINING, Mary, 99 Stanton St.	1	30
CABLE, George, 249 W. 30th St.	56	29
CRONIN, Mary, 316 E. 60th St.	38	30
CARUSSO, Joseph, 261 Elizabeth St.	34	30
CUMMINSKY, Mary, 192 E. 76th St.	73	28
CARRINGTON, L. E., 514 W. 55th St.	1	30
CASEY, Joe, 659 Greenwich St.	48	29
CAMPBELL, Margaret, 147th St. and the Boulevard	1	28
CANERA, Felipe, 236 E. 75th St.	52	29
CISCH, Louis, Brooklyn	2	30
DALTON, William, 78 Lewis St.	35	30
DOOLEY, Jennie, 1,707 2d Av.	17	30
DIEHL, Gertrude, Wakefield	1	26
DELAHANTY, Hattie H., 152 Columbus Av.	32	30
DOUGHERTY, John, 11 James St.	38	28
ENGLAND, Ethel E., Wakefield	1	26
FAINO, Gaetano, 214 E. 120th St.	2	29
FRIBOLIN, Samuel, 163 E. 56th St.	25	27
FRITSCH, John, 559 W. 42d St.	1	29
FUHR, Frederick C., 231 E. 100th St.	7	28
FRAZIER, Morris J., 222 W. 27th St.	25	29
FOGARTY, Nellie, 312 E. 63d St.	1	28
FORD, Andrew, 462 W. 41st St.	41	28
FOLEY, James, 206 W. 64th St.	39	27
GIORNO, Pietro, 418 E. 113th St.	8	29
GAROFALS, Giuseppe, 226 E. 108th St.	3	30
GANZ, Henry, 319 E. 93d St.	61	29
GARBETT, William, 154 W. 28th St.	35	28
GOLDEN, John A., 21 Minetta Lane	1	28
GLENN, Mary, 520 E. 12th St.	48	30
GOETLE, Lawrence, 1,455 1st Av.	29	29
HENDERSON, George, 124 W. 49th St.	35	28
HUMPHREY, Gertrude, 328 W. 51st St.	26	28
HEYDENAN, Henrietta, 732 E. 6th St.	58	29
HAYES, Mary, 1,394 Avenue A	64	29
HOGAN, James, 1,969 3d Av.	1	29
HEARSEY, Mary E., Home for Incurables	63	28
ITRIA, Christina, 192 Hester St.	29	28
JACOBS, Ellen, 486 Hudson St.	68	28
KULBERAK, Emile, 621 E. 15th St.	37	27
KUTSCHERA, R. R., 515 E. 151st St.	1	28
KLEIN, Martin, Claremont Park	53	28
KEELEY, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	48	30
KLEIN, Isaac, 55 Henry St.	8	29
LILLIE, Daniel R., Wakefield	2	28
LYNCH, Mary, 698 Morris Av.	37	27
LYNCH, Lorraine, 752 9th Av.	2	29
LAHEN, Carrie, 302 E. 71st St.	9	28
LECKEY, Francis, 233 E. 24th St.	35	30
LEAHY, Dorothy, 17 Tompkins St.	1	29
LAGONA, Theresa, 94 James St.	61	28
LEAVY, Andrew, 44 Jackson St.	34	30
LAZARNY, Bernard, Hebrew Shelter	36	29
LEDDY, Ellen, 517 E. 119th St.	60	29
LIEBERMAN, Sarah, 79 Chrystie St.	1	29
McCULLOUGH, E., 619 Hudson St.	32	29
McCORMACK, P. F., 456 Hudson St.	31	28
McQUADE, Lawrence, 229 E. 46th St.	45	28
MONAHAN, James, City Hospital	60	29
MONK, Anna D. L., 236 W. 76th St.	80	28
MINARD, James, 269 W. 125th St.	23	29
MENER, Sarah, 308 E. 18th St.	28	30
MUELLER, John W., 221 E. 44th St.	35	29
NIBUR, Simon, 619 E. 6th St.	64	29
NAPLES, Morris, 64 Willett St.	1	30
O'DELL, Mary, 682 E. 176th St.	75	28
O'HARA, Ellen, 420 W. 56th St.	21	27
PETERS, John, 508 W. 168th St.	47	28
PAROSON, Enrique, 150 W. 14th St.	28	30
PARKS, Charles, Fordham Hospital	38	28
PROVOST, R. M., 1,352 Franklin Av.	37	27
RIEDEN, Madeline, 436 E. 71st St.	1	30
RETON, George, 109 W. 115th St.	71	29
ROTH, Lilly, 167 Avenue A	1	28
RYAN, Timothy, 134 Brook Av.	37	27
SHAUGHNESSY, J., 334 W. 11th St.	69	28
SPAIMAKEL, Maggie, 327 E. 48th St.	54	27
STREIT, William G., 8 W. 22d St.	80	29
SCHULTZ, Mary, St. Joseph's Hospital	31	28
SWARTOUT, T., St. Joseph's Hospital	35	29
SCHOENEY, Fanny, 157 Attorney St.	1	30
SCHROEDER, Matilda, 207 E. 18th St.	50	28
SCHNEIDER, Annie, 118 E. 11th St.	50	28
SCHRIEBER, Samuel, 1,315 3d Av.	39	29
SCHNEIDER, G. D., 2,416 1st Av.	73	29
WEIR, William, 117 E. 37th St.	80	28
WIDDELL, August, 311 W. 30th St.	64	28
WHITE, Mary J., 310 W. 126th St.	65	27
WILKINSON, William, 71st St. and East River	8	24
WEISSKOPF, Willie, 694 Morris Av.	2	27
WOLFRAM, Ernest F., 179 E. 96th St.	8	28
WALLACE, George, 297 Avenue A	1	30
WEISS, Catharine, 2,203 5th Av.	67	28
WHITMAN, Delia, 141 Allen St.	41	29
WEBER, Andrew, Brooklyn	57	29

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AMEDRO, Clara, 146 Roebling St.	38	29
ANDERSON, Adele, 11 Luquer St.	1	29
BUCHMAN, Edward, 25 Graham Av.	1	28
BARBER, Harold, 89 Nevins St.	1	28
BORGER, Josephine, 174 Hall St.	40	25
BUCHHOLD, Henry, 25 Bartlett St.	40	28
BIGBY, Philip, Brooklyn Hosp.	30	29
BARTEIN, Margaret, 550 11th St.	31	26
BODEN, Charles, Fort Hamilton	24	29
BAGLY, Henry, Kings County Hosp.	22	29
CAHILL, Thomas, 170 50th St.	1	28
CUNNIFF, Mary, 63 Main St.	45	28
COMASKY, Bernard, St. John's Home	13	30
CHESTERFIELD, W., St. Peter's Hos.	23	29
CONROY, Thomas, 3 State St.	45	28
CONNOLLY, John, 1,695 Fulton St.	40	27
DEVOE, Bertha, 315 Division Av.	1	29
DOSCHER, Henry, 13 Rock St.	48	27
DAHLEN, Frank, 174 Cook St.	27	28
DOUGHERTY, Ellen, 183 Front St.	55	29
ELLIOTT, John, 11 Sackman St.	63	29
FLEMING, Anna, 23d and Benson Avs.	15	29
GALBRAITH, G., 651 Manhattan Av.	43	28
GREGORY, Martha, 54th St. and 13th Av.	65	29
HAYES, Teresa, 283 S. 1st St.	1	28
HOLLOWAY, John, 49 Atlantic Av.	32	28
HORGAN, Elizabeth, 510 Henry St.	28	27
HOME, Charles, 38 Grand St.	50	28
HATSCHER, R., 350 [illegible] 74th St., N. Y.	42	25
IRON, Mary, 52 Greene Av.	82	29
KUNDER, Adolphine, 16 Hicks St.	85	27
LANGNAW, Justine, 740A Evergreen Av.	43	29
LUDLUM, W., 262 Cumberland St.	81	28
MARA, Celestia, 86 Rockaway Av.	1	30
MAHER, Julia, 12 Dikeman St.	34	26
McLOUGHLIN, Philip, 298 Jay St.	40	28
McDONALD, Bernard, 28 Prospect St.	53	27
McCAULEY, Ann, Schenectady and East New York Avs.	76	28
NEWMAN, Rebeckie, 22 Seigel St.	65	28
NEIS, Henry, Sea Beach Palace	57	27
PARK, August, K. C. Almshouse	1	27
PETERSON, Lizzie, L. I. State Hosp.	32	28
PIERCE, William, 65 Somers St.	68	28
ROEDL, Philip, 198 Meserole St.	5	29
REILLY, Robert, 588 Dean St.	13	28
REIMER, Charles, 183 Duffield St.	82	30
SCHNEIDER, Conrad, 210 Ten Eyck.	26	28
STEWART, Walter, 456 Glenmore Av.	1	29
STANTON, John, 29 Hope St.	80	27
SCHUSTER, Annie, 1,082 Flushing Av.	24	28
SCHMITT, Mary, 87 Herbert St.	68	29
SAMETZ, Ignatz, 499 Wythe Av.	78	29
STOLTZ, Julia, 691 Grand St.	74	29
TAYLOR, Pearly, 138 Moore St.	1	29
VAN SICLEN, Wyckof, Hendricks St. and Arlington Av.	72	26
WALSH, Catharine, 1,140 Lafayette Av.	27	30
WILSON, Stewart, Infants' Hosp.	1	28
WHITE, Manuel, 48 Howard Av.	90	28

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY GUY BOOTHBY.

The Lust of Hate.

By GUY BOOTHBY, author of "Dr. Nikola," "A Bid for Fortune," "The Marriage of Esther," "The Beautiful White Devil," etc. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00. No. 248 in Appleton's Town and Country Library.

Mr. Boothby is at his best in this romance, which is characterized by unflagging interest and by most stirring adventures, in which Dr. Nikola plays a leading part. The Scotsman says: "Intensely interesting. Mr. Boothby in 'The Lust of Hate' has recreated his famous Dr. Nikola. * * * A story of such exciting incident that the reader recovers breath only when the hero is well away from the shores of England. With artistic realism he describes the thrilling and romantic incidents and gives free scope to his powerful descriptive pen. * * * Fairly captivates the reader."

This book is for sale by all booksellers; or it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Market values were under pressure all day yesterday, the bear traders who scored advantages on Monday continuing their attacks; and in the earlier hours they were able to score some further successes. But before the day was over most of their progress had disappeared. The market in the last hour had every appearance of showing that weakly held stocks had been pretty thoroughly shaken out, and that for the most part liquidation had resulted in the transfer of securities to strong hands. In this appears one of the most significant phases of the current Wall Street situation—such a power of absorption being shown as not before in years has been discernible.

Under such circumstances the relatively slight reaction which the market has experienced cannot fail to exert good influence. Prices will be the more stable, the market, as a whole, will be surer situated, because of the tests it has had to stand. With weak-margined holders of stocks no longer challenging bear raiders, the quality of the market much improves.

⁂

Still there continues to be much vociferation over representations that the money market is on the verge of tightness and squeezes. Bankers of experience dismiss such statements as unwarranted. Anything like a pinch in money is, say such authorities, altogether impossible. Here and there are money market observers who intimate that before long 4 or even 5 per cent. money market rates may prevail for a time—at the most, however, only temporarily—but these same prophets agree that any such advance in rates would produce a situation which would bring gold here from Europe in a very avalanche. And the same authorities aver, too, that any such hardening in rates must be for causes altogether apart from Wall Street, representing, in fact, the actual broadening and enlivening of general business. In such conditions there is nothing to disturb anybody. Such a situation would be, indeed, the amplest warrant for security market improvement.

⁂

From not a single business quarter comes news of any development which is otherwise than inspiriting.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127; $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111, and $150,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105.

In State bonds, $81,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9⅛@9½@9.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirits Mfg pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1¼	Minnesota Iron	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2⅛	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & O. 1st in. pd.	3	Northern Pacific	¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Ore. Short Line	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pullman Car	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	2⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Evans & Terre H.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Evans & Terre H. pf.	5½	Wabash pf.	1¼
General Electric	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	National Lead pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. J. Central	2⅛
Chi. Term. Tr.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	2d pf.	2
Delaware & Hudson.	½	Norfolk & Western	1⅜
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Laclede Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜	St. Paul, M. & M.	3

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D., ext. 7s	3½	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	Pitts. & W. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,078,786, balance, $6,486,928; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,371.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½ per cent. for short and 1⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 94½ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 115½; St. Paul, ¼, to 116⅛; New York Central, ⅛, to 122; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 60¼, and Atchison, ¼, to 14¼. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61; Erie, ¼, to 15, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40. Canadian Pacific sold at 89. British consols were firm, at 110 13-16 for money and 110 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England sold £40,000 gold for shipment to Germany. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163 and in Rome at 107.40.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,011,798, against $6,171,878 in the preceding week and $7,078,527 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $306,185,760, against $265,942,625 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks were all active and strong yesterday. The common shares of both properties made substantial gains, and the preferred stocks were in no wise laggard. Of all four stocks there was continued buying by brokers known to be acting for European interests. The Northern Pacific annual report, which is due in a few days, will, according to Wall Street people close to the company's management, make a showing far better than has been commonly predicted.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ACTIVE.

General Electric jumped around yesterday in an erratic manner. About 7,500 shares were traded in. The stock sold as low as 46¾, and as high as 48¾. It closed at 47¾, with a gain of nearly 1 point. The stock's movement was generally supposed to suggest impending developments in the matter of the company's readjustment of capital.

MONEY MARKET CONFIDENCE.

Wall Street gave most of its attention yesterday to the money market and its prospects. From the bear contingent came further expressions of alarm over the scarcity of money which in these quarters has been persistently predicted for some days past. And in the bear camp there was much joy when it became known that many of the banks were marking up their call rates to 2½ per cent. This development was confidently expected to bring about a break in the stock market and aggressive raids by the traders were based upon it. The rank and file of Wall Street, however, did not seem to find any reason for alarm, and few stocks were dislodged.

It was notable that when the banks called for an advanced call rate yesterday many Wall Street loans were paid off, showing that there has been recently a considerable shrinkage in the volume of stocks held by small speculators. Commission houses which had been borrowing large sums of money with which to carry stocks have, through recent sales, lessened their need for funds.

Nowhere in banking circles is there any talk of tight money. The increased demand is generally looked upon as reasonable and as indicative of a healthy state of affairs. The money market is disturbed at the present time by some unusual factors, such as the Government loan, but among Wall Street's bank officers and money market authorities the talk of actual money stringency meets with ridicule. These men, who, in contradistinction to bearish room traders, know whereof they speak, cannot see any reason for apprehending really tight money. They point out that it will be impossible to stave off gold imports with a 4 per cent. money market, and they expect speedy and large importations if the present money market rate is maintained. As one banker said yesterday:

"Wall Street has only to call gold from Europe whenever it wants it. We cannot have tight money here until the millions upon millions of our money now lying in Europe has been imported and put out through the American commercial world. And if that impossibility should come to pass we will have commercial prosperity so great that no one will pay any attention to the money market as a factor in speculation."

TOBACCO TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments regarding the business policy of the Tobacco Trust are impending, some phases of which promise material changes in the position of the trust's securities. These matters have been foreshadowed in the recent strength of Tobacco stock, as well as in the excellent character of the buying of it.

A Wall Street man having close relationships with the Tobacco Trust management stated yesterday that agreements have been finally reached upon the terms under which Tobacco scrip can be retired.

MANHATTAN BREAKS AGAIN.

Manhattan Elevated was traded in much more largely yesterday than any other railroad stock. In the early hours it sold within a fraction of par. Just before the close it was down close to 96, final sales being under 97.

Much mystery continues to attend Manhattan affairs. Wall Street is persuaded that something quite out of the ordinary is impending there. One disclosure yesterday was that the short interest, upon which Sock Exchange speculators have been much calculating, has pretty generally disappeared, having had a chance to cover contracts profitably. Just before the close of business it was said that something like 25,000 shares of Manhattan, borrowed for some time past, were returned in bulk.

About the only new Manhattan report current in the Stock Exchange district has it that Mr. George Gould has written a long letter from Europe to Mr. Russell Sage, setting forth in some detail why, for a time at least, Manhattan dividends should be reduced.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

Both Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel were active and strong yesterday, the former gaining 2 points and the latter 1¼ points. The committees of ten representing the two companies and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company met at the office of Flower & Co. yesterday afternoon, there being present ex-Gov. Flower, Chairman; H. H. Porter, Nathaniel Thayer, J. W. Gates, R. W. Bacon, D. H. Bacon, A. J. Forbes-Leith, and E. H. Gary. A report of the sub-committee was made to the general committee and unanimously adopted. After the meeting, E. H. Gary made the following official statement:

"The committee reported that it had been decided to organize a new company, to be known as the Federal Steel Company, under the laws of New Jersey. Although it had not been definitely decided what the capital stock would be, it will be about $200,000,000, one-half in preferred and one-half in common stock. A syndicate which will furnish the necessary working capital for the new company will be managed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Arrangements for the purchase of the steel plants at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., have been consummated. A majority of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company have already signified their willingness to sell to the new company. It is expected that a circular letter embodying the plan of organization will be sent to the stockholders of the different companies within a week. The transfers of stock will probably be made at the Colonial Trust Company. It is expected that the new company will be ready to begin business on Oct. 1. The terms of the exchange of stock cannot be given yet, but will probably be given in the circular letter when it is sent out."

MESSRS. FLOWER AND BENEDICT.

Ex-Gov. Flower returned to town yesterday and during the day was in conference with representatives of Mr. E. C. Benedict, discussing Chicago Gas matters. It can be reiterated, and with positiveness, that these two big interests have come together and are reconciled in their business relations. People's Gas was noticeably strong yesterday. Nearly 15,000 shares of it changed hands, and the stock sold up to and closed at 105⅝, a gain of more than a point. The buying of the stock came from inside interests as well as from friends of Mr. Benedict.

WABASH AND THE VANDERBILTS.

Buying by Vanderbilt houses was largely responsible for the strength of the Wabash issues yesterday. Wabash preferred figured for more than 16,000 shares and was notably strong. The buying of the debentures was a feature of the bond market. These Wabash bonds carry a vote, and their holders are therefore influential in the company's affairs. Wall Street knows that the Vanderbilts have for a long time wanted the Wabash property, and yesterday's buying of the securities was of a character that lent color to recent statements that before long Wabash will become a recognized Vanderbilt property.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of Brooklyn rapid transit are much encouraged over the better bridge facilities which are to be afforded the company through its new contract with the Brooklyn Bridge [illegible], to be [illegible] within a short time. There are to be more loops and many other improvements in the railway service which hitherto have not been obtainable.

Brooklyn rapid transit interests are also talking enthusiastically over the progress in the Nassau Electric consolidation matter. Preliminary arrangements, they say, have already been made, and, as a result of the many conferences held between representatives of the two properties, the Nassau system is to be acquired on much more liberal terms than those originally discussed.

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

Room traders industriously hammered the Granger shares yesterday, evidently hoping to influence the market thereby. Their work was unproductive, however, and but for a fractional decline in Burlington, Granger stocks made advances for the day. Commission houses were active buyers, but most significant were the heavy purchases by Stock Exchange representatives of the biggest financial interests in Wall Street—Standard Oil magnates and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

From the West come excellent reports of the westbound business being done by the Granger roads, and much of the bullishness upon them is based on this.

SKEPTICAL OF THE COALERS.

Jersey Central yesterday showed the effect of heavy decreases in earnings, as shown by the July report. The stock broke at 90 and sold down to 89, a decline of between 3 and 4 points from Monday's closing figure. Subsequently there was a recovery, and the net loss was a little beyond 2 points. Wall Street is not inclined to look with much favor on the anthracite coal trade or on the anthracite coal stocks. Recent declines in hard coal prices have made even the most bullish speculators wary of that group.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Sailing from Australia of the steamship Alameda for San Francisco, with $3,000,000 gold.

Decrease of $3,785 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for July.

Increase of $2,839,920 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,933,271 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $55,085 in Omaha's gross earnings for July, making an increase of $332,767 since January 1.

Decrease of $188,670 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for July, but increase of $277,814 since Jan. 1.

Statement of Mexican Central for the six months ended June 30, showing a deficit, after charges, of $255,703, an increase of $170,537.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western quoted as saying that the outlook for the anthracite coal trade has improved, and that an advance in prices in September is confidently expected by him.

Decrease of $174,360 in Burlington's net earnings for July, and a decrease of $18,393 in surplus, after charges.

Increase of $2,380 in Denver and Rio Grande net earnings for July, but decrease of $92 in surplus, after charges.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5½	6½
Kings County inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87⅝
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29½	29⅝
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	88	95
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	39	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	57⅝	58
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	24	24¾
Standard Distilling pf.	74	76
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	405	406
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100⅜	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	86	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	116
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	73
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	80
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¼	24¾

SALE BY R. V. HARNETT & CO.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares of Standard National Bank, $100 each, at par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,023.40 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 3,900 shares of Phoenix sold at .20@.17@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Isabella at .26, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 Gold Magnet sold at .002¼, 100 Rocky Mountain at .11 cash, 3,000 Alamo at .08¼@.08⅜, 500 Anaconda at .41, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅜@.08¾, 600 Elkton at 1.15¼@1.16@1.15½, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12½, 2,000 Jefferson at .07@.07½, 2,000 Justine at .04, buyer 60; 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 300 Portland at 1.40, and 1,000 Union at .16½.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.08	Kingston & Pem. L.	.15
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.11	Leadville	.07
Breece	.60	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.14	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix	.17
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.30	Sierra Nevada	.51
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.40
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.55	Yellow Jacket	.14
Horn Silver	1.20		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	3.60
American Coal	1.15	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.75	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.14	Anaconda	.38
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pem	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con.	.04	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.30
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.78
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11½
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.23
Miami	.40	Isabella	.25½
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.13
Waldorf	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.08¼	Mount Rosa	.15½
Anaconda	.40	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.85	Portland	1.38
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.003½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.16½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.08

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	165	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'	60	Mechanics'	170
Central National	171	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	145
City	1000	Merchants' Ex.	116
Columbia	150	New York	230
Commerce	204	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅝
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	120
Hanover	390	State of New York	103
Imp. & Traders'	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

There were sales of 3 shares of Importers and Traders' at 480, 3 Merchants' at 146, and 1 of American Exchange at 169.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,402
Month July	$712,200	$657,115	$598,576
From Jan. 1	4,436,746	4,103,979	4,085,308
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Aug. 28	81,372	77,649	......
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—			
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week Aug.	$65,900	$71,400	$73,400
From July 1	451,700	481,700	489,000
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for July—			
Gross earnings	49,658	50,558	41,573
Op. ex. and taxes	28,740	25,855	22,209
Net earnings	20,918	24,703	19,304
CANADIAN PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	2,051,363	2,107,002	1,803,575
Op. expenses	1,320,674	1,192,643	1,104,340
Net earnings	730,689	914,959	699,285
Prop. ex. to gross	64¼	51⅝	61¼
Net, 8 months	4,864,366	4,583,552	3,806,172
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for July—			
Total gross	3,086,197	3,043,058	2,753,350
Op. expenses	2,174,121	1,956,623	1,780,027
Net earnings	912,076	1,086,435	973,323
Prop. ex. to gross	70⅝	64¼	64⅝
Charges	880,000	870,429	876,201
Surplus	32,076	216,005	97,122
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for July—			
Gross earnings	721,271	698,375	622,437
Op. expenses	412,708	392,192	363,151
Net earnings	308,563	306,183	259,286
Charges and taxes	184,365	181,893	180,733
Surplus	124,197	124,289	78,553
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	42,121	30,846	37,907
Op. expenses	24,029	21,438	23,555
Net earnings	18,092	9,408	14,352
Other income	202	923	777
Total income	18,294	10,331	15,129
Charges and taxes	17,923	14,165	14,193
Surplus	370	*3,832	936

*Deficit.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Home specialties generally maintained strength to-day, and while some little selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was caused by the publication of the July earnings figures, the market in the main was supported well. Sugar was in good buying demand, and Union Pacific stocks continued in good request. Montana lost 3⅛ to 226¼, but recovered to 228⅛, while Tamarack strengthened 1, to 175. Atlantic was 2 lower, at 27, and Centennial 1⅛ off, at 18⅝. Old Dominion was ¼ better, at 29¼. United States Oil, after losing ¼, to 17, easily rallied to 17½. Illinois Steel was up 2¼, at 72½, later selling at 71¼. Osceola lost 1⅛, to 56½. Westinghouse was 2½ lower, at 30. Mergenthaler was up 2, at 185. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	237½
Boston & Lowell	225	
Boston & Maine		165
Boston & Providence		280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards		125
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	125
Fitchburg pf.	104	104½
Old Colony		190
Oregon Short Line	36	36⅝
West End	86⅝	87

Mining Companies.

Allouez		4
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	27	28
Boston & Montana	227	228¼
Butte & Boston	24⅝	24¾
Calumet & Hecla		590
Centennial	18⅝	19
Franklin	13⅝	14¼
Osceola	56	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	119	119¼
Tamarack	175	
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	27½	28

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone		283
Dominion Coal	22¼	23
Dominion Coal pf.	111⅝	112
Edison Electric Illuminating		185
Erie Telephone	73	
General Electric	41½	42
General Electric pf.	97	99
Illinois Steel	71¼	
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21⅞	22
Mexican Telephone		65
New England Telephone	140	143
Philadelphia Company	36	37
United States Oil	17¼	17⅝
Westinghouse Electric		30
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6	7
Old Dominion Copper Mining	29½	29¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The local market was mixed to-day. The strong features were pronounced, while the weak ones were unimportant. Electric [illegible] rose to 89¾ on account of the progress in the consolidation plan. A meeting of the leading interest in the project was held in this city to-day. Welsbach Light, which closed at 52½, rose to 58. Welsbach Commercial preferred rose at the same time from 75 to 78, and the common sold at 20. These stocks are scarce and advance quickly on any demand. The Reading issues were weak features in the early trading to-day, on rumors of price-cutting in the coal trade, but rallied later, and the market in general was strong in the afternoon at a slight advance.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅝	20⅞
Northern Pacific common t. c.	39¾	40
Northern Pacific pf.	77	77¼
Pennsylvania	50¼	50⅜
Reading t. c.	9 5-16	9⅜
Reading 1st pf.	21⅝	21¾
St. Paul	113	113⅛
Choctaw	25½	26
Choctaw pf.	41	41½
Electric & Peo. 4s	95⅝	96
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107¼
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	105	105½
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	164½	165⅛
Philadelphia Traction	94½	95
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	23⅞
Union Traction	20⅜	20⅝
Electric Storage	34¾	35
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
U. Gas Imp.	119¾	120
Welsbach Light	57	58
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pf.	20⅜	21
Am. R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	6¼	6½
Cons. T. Pitts.	17	17½
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	54⅝	55⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Biscuit common was in a rut to-day. It opened at 31⅜ and never got above 31⅛, closing where it started. There was only one sale for the preferred, at 96¼. Steel and Wire opened at 33½ and touched 34, closing there. West Chicago opened at 95 and closed ⅛ higher. Match was not so high. It started at 143, and seller 3 brought ½ higher. Metropolitan stock sold at 2, and 32,000 shares of the receipts (5s) brought 55.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142½
National Biscuit Company, common	31½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96
Am. Steel & Wire common	32⅛
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	85¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28⅝
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	32⅝
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	24⅝
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street R. R.	222
West Chicago Street R. R.	95
South Side Elev. R. R.	62
Lake Street Elev.	12⅝
Lake Street Elev., t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,225,121
Gold reserve	213,236,304
Net silver	10,529,293
United States notes in the Treasury	54,404,988
Treasury notes of 1890	4,298,419
Total receipts this day	1,152,685
Total receipts this month	40,163,500
Total receipts this year	84,010,608
Total expenditures this day	1,754,000
Total expenditures this month	53,364,000
Total expenditures this year	127,627,475
Deposits in National banks	64,448,097
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	170,821
Government receipts from internal revenue	896,606
Customs	736,684
Miscellaneous	19,394

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	..	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.74	.14
Best & Belcher	.13	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	.19
Challenge Con.	.13	.12
Chollar	.15	.14
Confidence	.36	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.37	.38
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.12	.13
Exchequer	..	.02
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Justice	.14	.13
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.54	.52
Ophir	.18	.18
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.15	.16
Savage	.11	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.58	.57
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.16	.17
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hallgarten & Co. announce that over 92 per cent. of the 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having been deposited with the Central Trust Company under agreement dated July 5, notice is given that further deposits will only be accepted without penalty until Sept. 9, inclusive, after which date there will be a penalty of $20 per bond.

CUTTING ANTHRACITE PRICES.

President Maxwell Denies an Accusation Originating in Philadelphia.

President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday flatly denied a charge that his road had taken the initiative in cutting anthracite prices.

Stories of cutting anthracite coal prices and denials thereof were many yesterday. The accusations appeared to have their origin in Philadelphia, and the direct charge was made that the iniative was taken, not by the Lackawanna, as was the cry last month, but by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This talk was met with a flat denial by President J. Rogers Maxwell. President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad Company said that a report that there had been a break of 25 cents a ton in anthracite prices at tidewater and that the hard coal companies had given up hope of controlling the trade this season was untrue. President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company said: "The anthracite trade has been dull and conditions have been unsatisfactory, but the outlook has improved. The companies have stopped piling up coal at the West; the demand at tidewater and in New England is better than at any time in three months, and I am confident that actual prices will be advanced in September."

BROKERS WANT TRIPLE HOLIDAY

They Ask for a Closing from Sept. 2 to Sept. 6.

Members of the down-town exchanges are endeavoring to secure a holiday from the close of business on Friday, Sept. 2, over Labor Day, to Sept. 6. Petitions to this end have been circulated on the Stock, Consolidated, Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges, and many think that the three days' holiday is assured.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

$5,000 St. Louis, Peoria and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1936.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½ shs. Gt. Eastern Casualty and Ind. Co.
1 sh. Cataract Gen'l Electric Co.
$3,500 Lake Cities Elec. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds. (Hyp.)
$5,000 Columbus Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1922.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Sinnemahoning Iron and Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
$2,000 St. Louis, Chic. and St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Inc. Bds., 1927.
$50,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Co. 1st Cons. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000 Consumers' Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. Home Bank, N. Y.
67 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co.
$209,000 Lima Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. National Surety Co.
$10,000 Tacoma and Columbus River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Coups. (Hyp.)
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907, January, 1896, Coups. (Hyp.)
2,589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co. (Hyp.)
55 shs. National Wall Paper Co. Debenture stock.
1 sh. Market and Fulton Bank.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co., Pref'd.
$5,000 Kings County Gas and Ill. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940. (Hyp.)
7 shs. Brighton Pier and Navigation Co. (Hyp.)
210 shs. James Gregory Co. (Hyp.)

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Over 92% of the above-described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office, or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted, without penalty, has been extended to Friday, September 9th, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME A INTEREST

On and after September 1, 1898, **Coupon No. 2**, maturing on that date, on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Income A bonds will be paid at the rate of fifty dollars ($50) on each coupon upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the **Guaranty Trust Company** of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of the **Old Colony Trust Company**, Ames Building, Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, JR.,
Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 18, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, August 29th, 1898.
Standard Rope and Twine Company,
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 20th September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 31st, to opening of business September 21st, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN M. FORBES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due September 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

Broadway Realty Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad	5s and 6s
Commercial Light and Power Co.	5s
Itasca County, Minn., 6 per cent. Courthouse Bonds.	
Long Island Railroad Ferry	4½s
New York and Flushing Railroad	6s
New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad	5s
Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad.	
Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad	7s
Everitt, Washington.	
Clark County, Washington, School District No. 58	
Snohomish County, Washington, Funding	6s
Westerly, R. I., Water	4s
Skagit Co., Wash., S. D., Nos. 2, 10, 17, 19, and 27	
DUE 10TH.	
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding Bonds	5s
DUE 15TH.	
Minneapolis, Minn., Per. Improv.	4½s

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1898 from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1898, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 25, 1898.

Coupon No. 20, due Sept. 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V.-Prest. and Treas.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of [illegible] Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders [illegible] to do.

GEORGE [illegible]
Secretary of the Board of [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	..	46	Adams Express	110	110½	110	110½	+½
[illegible]	38	3,180	American Cotton Oil	37	38	36½	37½	+½
[illegible]	88	564	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87	87½	86½	87½	+1½
[illegible]	35	1,950	Am. Malting Co	33½	34½	33½	34½	+1
[illegible]	85¼	625	Am. Malting Co. pf	83½	85	83½	85	-½
[illegible]	14	1,220	Am. Spirits Mfg	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
[illegible]	40	150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	39½	39½	39	39½	+½
[illegible]	143⅝	45,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142⅞	144½	141½	143⅝	+¾
[illegible]	116	2	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	.....
[illegible]	145	9,580	American Tobacco	143	145	142½	144½	+1½
[illegible]	136	45	American Tobacco pf	132	134	132	134	.....
[illegible]	33⅝	2,410	Am. Steel & Wire Co	34	34	33¼	33⅝	+½
[illegible]	86½	1,650	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86½	86¼	86½	86½	+½
[illegible]	13⅞	480	A., T. & S. F	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
[illegible]	36⅝	10,935	A., T. & S. F. pf	36⅜	36⅝	36	36¼	+⅛
36	37½	100	Ann Arbor pf	37	37	37	37	-1
[illegible]	..	100	Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	18	18	+2½
25	25⅝	7,981	B. & O., 1st in. pd	23	25	23	25	+3
5½	6½	4	B. & O. S. W. pf	5	5	5	5	.....
3⅞	3⅞	100	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
64⅝	64⅞	26,341	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64	65	62¾	64⅞	+⅞
70	71	104	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	70	70	70	70	+2½
20	..	120	Central Pacific	20¼	21	20¼	20¼	.....
23⅞	24	3,025	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24½	23⅞	24	+½
117¼	117½	16,259	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117¼	+¼
59⅞	60½	500	Chic. & East. Illinois	60⅝	60⅝	60	60	-⅛
16⅞	16⅞	3,335	Chicago Great West	17	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+⅜
41½	42½	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41½	42⅝	41	42⅝	+½
29⅝	29	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
113	113¼	30,670	Chi., Mil. & St. P	112⅝	113⅛	112	113	+½
156¼	157½	230	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	156½	157	156½	157	+¼
134½	135	2,333	Chicago & Northw	134⅝	135	134	134⅝	+½
105⅜	105½	10,190	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	105	105⅝	104¾	105⅜	+½
8½	9	200	Chic. Term. Trans	8½	8½	8½	8½	-1
35⅞	36	1,575	Chic. Term. Trans. pf	36¾	37	35½	35½	-1
42⅜	42⅝	450	C., C., C. & St. L	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅝	+½
15	15½	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅞
190	191	935	Consolidated Gas	190	191	189½	191	+2½
44⅝	45	765	Consolidated Ice	45	45¼	43⅝	45¼	+⅞
90	93	10	Consolidated Ice pf	93	93	93	93	.....
108	109	327	Delaware & Hudson	108¼	108¼	108	108	-½
..	151½	20	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	.....
55⅝	55⅞	1,830	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	55½	55⅞	55⅜	55½	+¼
132	132½	452	Ed. Elec. Il. of N. Y	131⅞	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝	+2½
38⅝	39	1,335	Erie 1st pf	38½	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+½
27½	28	866	Evans. & Terre Haute	26⅝	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	+⅞
60	61	719	Evans. & T. H. pf	56	60½	56	60½	+5½
41¼	41⅝	7,375	General Electric	40⅝	42½	40⅝	41½	+⅝
186	187	441	Great Northern pf	185½	186⅝	185½	186⅝	+⅞
26⅛	26⅝	815	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
112	112½	586	Illinois Central	112¼	112½	111⅝	112	+½
71¼	71⅝	3,820	Illinois Steel Co	71	72⅞	70⅝	71½	+1
57½	58	3,440	International Paper	58⅝	59	56¼	58⅝	-⅛
91	91½	5	Int. Paper pf	92	92	92	92	.....
18⅝	19½	250	Kan. Cy., Pitts. & G	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	-1¼
16⅛	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	-½
50⅝	50½	500	Laclede Gas	50½	51	50¼	50½	-½
19¼	19⅝	780	Lake Erie & Western	18½	19	18½	19	-⅜
74½	75½	295	Lake Erie & West pf	74½	75	74½	75	.....
58⅝	58⅞	6,295	Louisville & Nashville	58⅝	59⅝	58⅛	59	+½
96⅞	97	82,480	Manhattan Con	98¼	99½	96⅝	96⅞	-1⅛
164½	165	1,965	Met. Street Ry	163½	165	162⅝	164½	+1½
6	6¼	200	Mexican Central	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
60½	61	200	M. & St. L. 2d pf	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝	-1
99⅛	99¼	5,804	Minnesota Iron	97⅞	99¼	97	99¼	+1¾
12	12½	285	Mis., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
35⅝	36½	220	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	-½
36	36½	4,260	Missouri Pacific	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	-¼
32	32½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32	.....
95⅛	99½	6	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	.....
37⅛	37⅝	750	National Lead Co	37½	37½	37	37⅝	-⅛
112	113	117	National Lead Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	-1
6	6¼	200	National Linseed Oil	6	6	6	6	-¼
90¼	91	2,070	New Jersey Central	92	92	89	90⅝	-2⅛
118⅛	118⅜	2,032	New York Central	118¼	118½	117⅞	118½	+½
34	36	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	-2
15⅛	15⅝	631	Norfolk & Western	15	15½	15	15½	-1⅜
54⅞	55	2,720	Norfolk & Western pf	54½	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+⅝
6⅛	6⅞	500	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
39⅝	39⅝	21,600	Northern Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	+⅜
76⅝	77	11,800	Northern Pacific pf	76½	77¼	75⅞	76⅞	+½
16	16⅛	2,920	Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	15¾	16	-⅛
59½	59⅞	200	Oregon R. & Nav	60	60	60	60	.....
36	36½	100	Oregon Short Line	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36½	+⅞
44	45	180	Pacific Coast	44½	44½	44½	44½	+½
85½	87	30	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
65	66	590	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65	65½	65	65½	+¾
34	34¼	690	Pacific Mail	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	-⅛
118½	119	1,086	Pennsylvania R. R	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾	-⅝
105⅛	105⅜	14,435	People's Gas, Chicago	105	105⅝	103⅞	105⅝	+1⅞
1½	1⅝	100	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
43½	45	800	P., C., C. & St. L	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+½
187	188	420	Pullman Pal. Car Co	185	187½	185	187½	+3½
18⅝	18⅞	2,050	Reading	19	19	18⅛	18⅝	.....
43	43½	5,950	Reading 1st pf	44½	44⅝	41⅞	42⅞	-1⅞
21⅝	22	1,200	Reading 2d pf	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	-½
68	69⅝	100	Rio Gr. West. pf	69	69	69	69	-¼
7	7½	40	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
58	61	114	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl 1st pf	60	60	60	60	-½
19	20	105	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	.....
33	33¼	1,295	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33	33½	32⅞	33	-¼
5⅝	6⅛	18	St. Louis Southwest	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
12⅝	13	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
167	170	100	St. Paul, M. & M	168	168	168	168	-3
84⅛	85	1,720	St. Paul & Omaha	84	84¼	83⅞	84¼	+¼
22	22⅝	580	Southern Pacific	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	-¼
9¼	9⅝	287	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	-¼
36⅝	36½	8,582	Southern Railway pf	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+⅜
8⅛	8⅝	1,656	Standard Rope & T	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
31⅛	31⅝	3,647	Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+⅝
15⅛	15⅝	4,020	Texas Pacific	15⅝	15½	15	15½	-⅛
27⅝	..	800	Twin City R. T	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅝
34	34¼	29,079	Union Pacific	33⅛	34½	32⅝	34	+1¼
66⅛	66⅝	24,077	Union Pacific pf	66½	66⅞	65½	66⅝	+½
5½	5⅝	2,510	U. P., D. & G. tr. r	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅝
7	7½	910	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	.....
72¼	72⅝	4,595	U. S. Leather pf	72½	72½	71¼	72½	.....
43⅛	43⅝	4,360	U. S. Rubber	43	44½	42⅞	43⅝	+⅝
105⅜	106	2,958	U. S. Rubber pf	104	105⅝	104	105⅝	+2½
8⅞	9	100	Wabash	9	9	9	9	+¼
23⅛	23¼	16,170	Wabash pf	21⅞	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+1¼
120	125	30	Wells-Fargo Express	124½	124½	124½	124½	.....
94¼	95¼	800	West Chicago St	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+½
94¼	94½	1,705	West. Un. Telegraph	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	+½
2⅛	2½	825	W. & L. E., $8 as. pd	2½	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
14½	15	220	W. & L.E. pf., $5 as. pd	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	-⅛
Sales		445,254						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
5,000 102½

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
18,000 90

Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 99

At, T & S F adjst 4s
71,000 72
500 72
500 72¼
31,000 72
1,000 71½
45,000 71¾
5,000 72
10,000 71¾
32,000 72

Gen 4s
32,000 94⅝
1,000 94⅝
500 94⅝
4,000 94⅝
21,000 94⅝
2,000 94½
1,000 94½
10,000 94⅝

Austin & N W 1st
7,000 86½

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
10,000 113
5,000 112⅝
5,000 113

Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 94

Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 105⅝

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
4,000 115

Buff, R & P G M 5s
5,000 107½

Canada Southern 2d
3,000 110¾
5,000 109⅝

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
6,000 90¼

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 41½
5,000 41

Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 114

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 90
2,000 89⅞
[illegible] 90

Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 116

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 110
8,000 109¼

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
17,000 119½

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 108

Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 112¼

Chi, M & St P, I & D ext
3,000 131½

Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
5,000 109¼

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 104½
9,000 104⅝

Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 90¼
4,000 90⅛
1,000 90¼
10,000 90¼
15,000 90

Chi & W Ind G M
3,000 120½

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 100

[illegible] Coal & Iron 6s
[illegible] 100

[illegible] Midland 2-4s
[illegible] 58

[illegible] Midland 1st 4s
1,000 65

[illegible] & Rio Grande 1st
[illegible] 111½

[illegible] & Rio Grande 4s
[illegible] 97½

[illegible] City Gas 5s
[illegible] 94⅝

[illegible] Tenn, Va & Ga [illegible] 5s
[illegible] 113

[illegible] & B S 5s
[illegible] 108¼

[illegible]rior bonds
[illegible] 93⅝
[illegible] 93⅝

[illegible] H gen 5s
[illegible] 85

[illegible] M Port Huron
[illegible] 95½

Flint & P M 5s
37,000 95

Ft W & D C 1st
8,000 77½

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 101¼

Kan City & Pacific 1st
5,000 75⅝

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 77⅝
5,000 78

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000 89⅝

Louis & Nash col tr 5s
2,000 104

Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 95½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 90½

Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 64⅝
13,000 65

Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 88

Missouri Pac cons
15,000 105½
1,000 106

Mobile & Ohio G M 6s
10,000 80⅝
7,000 81

Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
8,000 102

N Y Central 1st coup
1,000 116⅝
3,000 116⅝

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
25,000 94

N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000 107

Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 85½
10,000 86

Nor & West imp 6s
5,000 117½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 68
500 67⅝
18,000 67⅞
17,000 68
15,000s20F 67⅞
15,000 68
25,000 67⅝
40,000 68
10,000b3 68
10,000 68

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
126,000 100⅞
118,000 101
500 101½
15,000 101

Nor Pac Term 1st
*7,000 114

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
5,000 108¼
8,000 108⅛

Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 100

Oregon S L inc A 5s
2,000 81

Oregon S L inc B & col trust
5,000 57¼

P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
2,000 112½

Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 92
14,000 91½

Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 82⅝
5,000 82⅝
5,000 82⅝
1,000 82⅝

Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 90⅝

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 98½

St L & S F 2d, Class B
2,000 115½

St L & San Fran 4s
5,000 80

St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 106

St L S W 1st
1,000 79⅝

St P & Duluth 2d
3,000 107

St P, M & M consld 6s
1,000 132

San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 68

Co Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 99

So Pac of Aris 1st
15,000 108¼

So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000 102¼
5,000 102½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 98
4,000 97½
10,000 97¾
5,000 97
10,000 97¼
13,000 97½

Standard R & T 6s
10,000 78⅝
7,000 78½
4,000 78

Standard R & T inc
10,000 20⅝
5,000 21
1,000 20⅝
60,000 20⅝
35,000 21
1,000 21¼
10,000 21
40,000 21¼
25,000 21
5,000 21½
7,000 21½
29,000 22
16,000 22¼
5,000 22⅛
13,000 22⅛
1,000 22⅛
15,000 22¼

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 106½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 47½
10,000 47⅝
10,000 47½
2,000 47⅝
10,000 47
10,000 47⅛
6,000 47
10,000 46½
12,000 46⅞
5,000 46⅞
20,000 46½
3,000 46⅞
9,000 46⅞
3,000 46⅝
5,000 46⅝
20,000 46⅝
7,000 47
1,000 46⅞
10,000 47
10,000 46⅞
20,000 47
3,000 47⅛
8,000 47
5,000 47½
9,000 47⅛
8,000 47¼
31,000 47½
21,000 47⅛
18,000 47½

Union Pacific 4s
11,000 98⅝
4,000 98½
50,000 98⅝
180,000 98⅝
4,000b3 98⅝
3,000 98⅞
5,000 98⅝
15,000 98⅝
20,000 98⅝
10,000 98⅝

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
27,000 77
8,000 76½
5,000 76⅝
50,000 76½

Virginia Midland G M
1,000 108

Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 111⅝
25,000 112

Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 88⅝
14,000 88⅝
10,000 89

Wabash deb, Series B
25,000 35
20,000 35⅛
26,000 35⅛
6,000 35
2,000 34⅞
71,000 35¼
35,000 35⅛
25,000 35⅛
10,000 35⅝
10,000 35⅛
45,000 35⅝
50,000 36⅛
10,000 36⅛

Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 52¼
12,000 52
5,000 52¼

Sales $2,828,500

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	Col. F. & I. pf	..	[illegible]	S. M. pf	[illegible]	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105	105½	Col. & H. Coal	5⅝	6½	Mobile & Ohio	28½	29
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅝	105¼	Col. H. V. & T	5½	5¾	Morris & Essex	170½	171
4s, r., 1907	111	112	C. H. V. & T. pf	..	28	Nat. Starch	7½	[illegible]
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	41	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	78	82
4s, r., 1925	127	128	Colorado Midland	4	6	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	30
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Col. Midland pf	13	15	New Cent. C	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Den. & R. G	13¼	14	N. Y. Air Brake	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s, c., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D	17½	18	N. Y. & N. H	[illegible]	199
Currency 6s, 1899	102¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L	11	14½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Detroit Gas	61½	62½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	73
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Dul., S. S. & A	3	4	Norfolk So	60	65
Alb. & Sus	190	220	D., S. S. & A. pf	7	8½	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	110	130	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Ore. R. & N. pf	70	77
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40	*E. E. I. of Bklyn	..	130	Penn. Coal	350	..
Am. Express	130	135	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. T. & C	96	98	Erie	14½	14¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	65½
Ann Arbor	11	13	Erie 2d pf	19¼	19¾	P. Ft. W. & C	171	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	108	Ft. W. & R. G	14	15	Pitts. & West. pf	9	9½
Bklyn Union Gas	125	127½	H. B. Claflin	90	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Brunswick City	10¾	11½	Homestake	50	..	Quicksilver pf	6	7
Buff., R. & P	30	31½	Ill. Cent. l. l	95	100	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Bur., C. R. & N	75	..	Iowa Central	9⅝	10	Rome, W. & O	123½	125
Canadian Pacific	85½	85¾	Iowa Central pf	36	37	Rio Grande W	28	31
Canada Southern	53¾	54½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. L. & San Fran	8½	8¾
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	66	67
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..	Keokuk & D. M	4	5	St. P. & Duluth	22	26
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105½	106¾	Keokuk & West	29	32	St. P. & D. pf	86	92
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	74	Kingston & Pem	4	9⅝	St. P. & O. pf	158½	165
Chi., Ind. & L	9½	10¼	Laclede Gas pf	94	95	Sil. bullion certfs	59¾	60½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	33	36	Lake Shore	192½	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & N. W. pf	176	..	Long Island	53	58	T. P. Land Tr	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88	90	Manhattan Beach	2	..	Third Avenue	175	180
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	48	Md. Coal pf	45	52	Tol. & O. C	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..	Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1	Tol. & O. C. pf	34	40
Col. C. & I. Dev	..	½	Michigan Central	107½	108¼	U. S. Express	41	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1¼	2½	Minn. & St. L	27	28	Utica & B. River	170	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	25	M. & St. L. 1st pf	89½	90¼			
			Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..			
			Minn., St. P. & S.					

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
39,420	Am. Sugar Refs	142⅝	144½	141⅝	143⅝
880	Am. Tobacco	144⅝	144½	142⅝	144⅝
390	A., T. & S. F. pf	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	36½
100	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,880	Brook. R. T	64	64⅞	62¾	64⅞
4,510	C., B. & Qy	117⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117¼
60	Chi. & Northw	134½	134½	134	134
100	Chi. Gt. West	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
50	Cent. of N. J	89⅞	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞
3,170	C., R. I. & P	105⅛	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝
10,700	C., M. & St. P	112⅝	113⅛	112	113
10	Ches. & Ohio	24	24	24	24
450	Gen. Electric	40½	42½	40½	41½
1,580	Louis & Nash	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59
6,500	Manhattan	98⅝	99⅝	96⅝	97
200	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝
10	Nat. Lead	37	*37	37	37
1,700	Nor. Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝
1,080	Nor. Pac. pf	76⅝	77⅛	76	76⅞
180	Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
3,710	People's Gas	105⅛	105⅝	103⅞	105⅝
800	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
140	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅞
20	Southern	9½	9½	9½	9½
140	Southern pf	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
30	Texas Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2,150	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	32⅞	34⅛
2,790	Union Pac. pf	66⅝	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝
210	U. S. Rubber	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅝
200	U. S. Leath. pf	72½	72½	72	72
360	Wabash pf	23	23	23	23
10	West. Union	94½	94½	94½	94½
86,200					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	A. T. & S. F. adj	72½	72½	72	72
5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
51,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47	47¼	46½	46½
23,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	76½	76½
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	52½	52½	52½	52½
$110,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Alfred H. Keiser.—Louis Hanneman was yesterday appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfred H. Keiser, formerly a liquor realer at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, in a suit brought by James P. Archibald, a creditor.

Peerless Coupler Company.—Judgment for $8,574.60 was yesterday entered against the Peerless Coupler Company, in favor of Horace J. Morse, being balance due on an account standing between the parties on Aug. 22, 1898. The Peerless Coupler Company is a West Virginia corporation, doing business at 26 Cortlandt Street, this city. It was formed in August, 1896, with a capital stock of $300,000, all issued as fully paid. Alfred D. Keys was the President, George B. Hulme the Vice President, and George R. Morse the Treasurer.

Hammond & Fisher.—Hammond & Fisher, produce commission merchants at 340 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preferences, to Andrew Gamble. The firm had been in existence only since Jan. 1. George P. Hammond, Jr., the senior partner, was formerly in the same business across the street, at 335 Washington Street. He became financially embarrassed in the Fall of 1896, and obtained an extension from his creditors. Charles A. Hitchcock, attorney for the assignee, places the liabilities at $1,769, the nominal assets at $529.

Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company.—There is an echo of the mystery of the Marston brothers in an attachment which was issued to the Sheriff for $75 against the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company in favor of James M. Benham for rent of office. William H. Marston was President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company. A few weeks ago he was found dead on the floor with his wrist cut. It was at first supposed that he had committed suicide, but a Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. His brother, Charles E. Marston, was Treasurer of the company and had disappeared some weeks previous. He has not yet been found. The Sheriff has taken charge of the office.

Out of Town.

Christopher Gray & Co.—Upon application of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, and others, Christopher Gray & Co. of Savannah, Ga., dealers in dry goods, were placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday. Max L. Byck of Savannah was appointed temporary receiver. No statement has been given as to liabilities and assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECHTEL, George, Jr.—T. E. Robertson	$177
BEALS, Frederick F.—W. A. Prendergast	257
BERG, John—Abe Solomon	419
BISHOP, Thomas J., administrator—Seamen's Bank for Savings	93
BLOOD, Robert T.—E. O. Grabo	26
BONECKER, William—J. Wolff and others	64
BYRD, Clarence F.—Mitchell & Co	85
CAIRNATO, Agostino—Samel Glasser	26
CIRRITO, Joseph, John Falthee, and Harry Spencer—William Buess	286
COX, John H.—William Bradford and another	211
DAVIS, Charles W.—N. F. Palmer	359
DOLGE, Alfred—Liberty National Bank (three judgments)	3,679
DONALLY, Alvin J., George W. Seavers, and Robert J. and Edward N. Dean—A. M. Powell	2,047
FLANAGAN, William, and Alfred McDonald—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	64
GERLAIRD, Lillian—C. S. Loder	190
HOROWITZ, Louis J.—I. Levin	12
HUTSON, Charles—J. and M. Haffen	389
HAYE, Margaret A.—L. Baumann	124
JACOBS, Julius—N. Whitman and others	593
JACOBS, Joseph—N. Whitman and others	2,518
KEMPSON, St. George—W. F. Vanden Houten	82
KLEIN, Charles T.—J. & M. Haffen	1,400
LOVING, John—F. C. Pierce Company	112
LEVY, Louis—S. Glatner	247
LIVESLEY, George F.—G. S. Kebabian	69
MEAD, Augustus W.—P. H. Havey	76
MERZBACHER, Julio—M. J. Drucker	897
MOSES, Alfred—J. Brandt and another	477
MYERS, Fred—J. W. Van Leenhoff	176
McADAM, Thomas—C. H. Elliott	36
McCAULEY, James J.—J. Kelly	35
McDOUGALL, Hugh—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c	748
POWELL, Edward H.—W. Bernard and others	243
PARKS, Charles—R. Winterberg and others	171
PLACEK, William—J. & M. Haffen	974
ROSENBERG, David—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	425
RICHMAN, Abraham—A. Kahn and another	688
ROBERTSON, Heber R., Jr.—M. Pettit and another	178
RECKLEIN, Adam G.—E. W. Ashley	133
STEIN, George—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited	929
SCHOENENBERGER, Jacob—J. Helderman	77
STEWART, John—New York National Exchange Bank	1,521
STOCKLEIN, Louis—Mitchell & Co	33
SHEA, John—S. E. Bernheimer and another	634
SHAW, Benjamin R.—J. G. Shannon	100
THE SUPREME LODGE AMERICAN Protective League of Baltimore City—C. Morrison	1,043
THE LENOX HILL MEAT COMPANY—Meyer Katz	2,030
THE PEERLESS COUPLER COMPANY—Horace J. Morse	8,574
T. NEW ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING Company—Orrin D. Person	450
THE NEW YORK CONDENSED SOAP Company—R. G. Mitchell	168
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Mark J. Katz	585
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. H. Duncan	418
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Birch, as administratrix, &c	149
WATERS, William E.—L. G. Kraemer	[illegible]
WEBER, [illegible] and William F. [illegible]	[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat—No. 2 red	74½@74⅞
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36⅝
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26⅝
Flour—Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton—Middling	5⅝
Coffee—No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar—Granulated	5 7-16
Molasses—O. K. prime	30
Beef—Family	10.50
Beef—Hams	21.00
Tallow—Prime	3⅝
Pork—Mess	9.50
Hogs—Dressed, 160 lb	5⅞
Lard—Prime	5.50
Iron—No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter—Creamery, Western	18½

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61½@65c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 23¼@24¼c; No. 3 white, 22⅝@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 48¼c; No. 2 barley, 39@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c; Northwestern, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per barrel, $8.85@$8.90; lard, per 100 lb, 5.20@5.22½c; short rib sides, (loose,) 5.20@5.50c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.75@5.85c. Sugars—Cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Apathy reigned supreme throughout yesterday's session on the Cotton Exchange, with fluctuations the narrowest perhaps in some weeks. The market opened dull, with prices 3 points lower, subsequently recovered the loss on light local support, and for the rest of the session failed to show positive leaning either one way or the other. The close was quiet, with prices 2 to 3 points net lower. A bearish interpretation of the initial English cables and a few scattered foreign selling orders were responsible for the early decline, while the reaction was due in good part to covering by tired shorts, who saw no prospects of a radical change, speculatively or otherwise, in the near future. The market showed some signs of wavering early in the afternoon under a half-hearted effort on the part of the bear crowd, led by the representative of a prominent Philadelphia firm. Some of the stronger bulls absorbed these offerings, however, and the sellers soon became buyers. Scalpers operated in an indifferent way on both sides of the account. Yellow fever rumors cut little figure as an influence, the trade believing that the probabilities of an epidemic of the dreaded disease were very remote, and not to be considered, at the moment at least. Receipts were again light, but a small movement had been more or less generally looked for. The outside speculative public continued to hold aloof, uncertainty as to the size and condition of the crop having an intimidating effect, while the recent bearing of the professional element has been anything but stimulating. The few sales for European account early in the day were reported to be hedges against recent purchases of spot cotton in Southern markets.

The official weather bulletin, posted early yesterday on 'Change, was anything but satisfactory to the bear faction. It reported continued rains over the eastern portion of the cotton belt during the twenty-four hours preceding, Augusta noting .92 of an inch, Charleston .30, Atlanta .20, Jacksonville .12, Savannah .08, and Montgomery .44. The extreme western portion of the belt, on the other hand, was seen to be still suffering from drought. Private dispatches claimed some fields in the Carolinas and Georgia had been almost "drowned out" by the continuous rains, and that the plant in that section was in a bad way. The official weekly Government weather report, received by telegraph early yesterday afternoon, was hardly as unfavorable as predicted. It stated that the week has been very unfavorable to cotton, especially over the greater part of the eastern portion of the cotton belt, where it has suffered from heavy rains, which have been continuous for the last month, causing rust, shedding, and too rapid growth of stalk. In portions of North Carolina and over the central part of the cotton region conditions of the past week have been more favorable, and the crop is improved in Tennessee, Missouri, and portions of Mississippi and Arkansas. Cotton has also improved in Central and Northern Texas, but insects are causing damage in many localities, and premature opening and shedding are reported from the central and southern portions of the State. Picking is becoming general in the northern portion.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.49	5.55	5.49	..@..
September	5.50	5.53	5.50	5.51@5.52
October	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.55@5.56
November	5.57	5.60	5.57	5.58@5.59
December	5.61	5.64	5.60	5.61@5.62
January	5.64	5.67	5.63	5.65@5.66
February	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.69@5.70
March	5.72	5.73	5.71	5.72@5.73
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.76@5.77
May	5.79	5.82	5.78	5.80@5.81
June	5.84	5.84	5.84	..@..

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5⅝c for middling uplands and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅜c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 5-16c; Savannah, 5¼c, 1-16c lower; Charleston, 5c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	1,379		
Thus far this week	9,262	777	3,128
Since Sept. 1	3,529,714	816,469	3,005,773

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 308b; January-February, 308b; February-March, 309s; March-April, 309½b; April-May, 310½s; May-June, 311b; August, 312½s; August-September, 312½b; September-October, 310b; October-November, 308½b; November-December, 308b.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In the absence of a well-developed outside speculative trade, the wheat market yesterday had a comparatively narrow range of prices, and while at first somewhat stronger, subsequently, by reason of inadequate public support, receded and closed barely steady at ⅛@¼c net decline. The strength displayed early in the day was a continuation of that noted on Monday, stimulated afresh by rains in the Northwest, foreign buying of September, and estimates by The Minneapolis Journal that threshing returns indicate a crop in the three Spring wheat States of less than 200,000,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—August, 66c; September, 60⅝c; December, 59⅝c; May, 61@61⅛c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@67c; September, 64⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 30.—Northern cash, 65⅝c; August, 65⅝c; September, 63⅝c; December, 61⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26½@27c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, new, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@29c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 28@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, [illegible]

[illegible] BARLEY—New feeding, [illegible] insurance and freight, Buffalo; [illegible] insurance and freight, New York; new malting, [illegible] New York. [illegible]

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.[illegible]@$4.[illegible]; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.[illegible]@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@[illegible]; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.[illegible]@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, [illegible]; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 68c; to arrive, 60c; middlings, bulk, 80@[illegible]c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@50c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Flour—First patents, $[illegible]; second patent, $3.70@$3.90; first clear, $2.90@$3.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	69⅝	68 13-16	69¼
December	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
May	67⅝	68	67⅝	68
Corn—				
September	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
December	34⅝	35 5-16	34⅝	35⅛
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝
December	61⅝	62 5-16	61⅝	62
May	63⅝	64 3-16	63⅝	64
Corn—				
September	30	30⅜	29 13-16	30¼
December	30¼	30 9-16	30 1-16	30½
May	32⅝	33 1-16	32½	32⅞
Oats—				
September	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
December	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
May	22	22¼	22	22⅛
Lard—				
September	$5.15	$5.20	$5.15	$5.17½
October	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20
Ribs—				
September	5.27½	5.37½	5.27½	5.35
October	5.30	5.37½	5.30	5.35
Pork—				
September	8.85	8.85	8.82½	8.85
October	8.85	8.95	8.85	8.90

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼@7½c; 12 lb, 6⅝c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western sweet-pickled, 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3¼@3⅝c. LARD—$5.50; city lard, $5.10@$5.20; refined, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.85; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 3⅝@4c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime, city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Yesterday was another day of small things in the market for coffee futures. At no time throughout the session did speculation reach a semblance of old-time activity, nor did fluctuations develop positive leaning one way or the other. Despite a weak average to foreign news, a broader movement at Brazilian ports than in some time, and an absence of outside support, the market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. Demand from spot coffee firms and tired shorts sent prices up 5 points shortly after the first call, after which the market became almost flat, trades being few and far between, about on the basis of Monday night's final figures. Selling was checked by a recovery of the greater part of an early decline at Havre and rumors from the Street that demand for spot coffee was on the increase. The market closed dull, with prices unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total sales futures were limited to 4,500 bags, well distributed through the list.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
September	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
January	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
March	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
April	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
May	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.35
June	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
July	..	..	..	6.40@6.50

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 8$000. Hamburg—¼ pfennig net higher. Havre—¼f net lower, January, 39.25; February, 39.25; March, 39.50; April, 39.75; May, 40; June, 40.25; July, 40.50; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 39; December, 39.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice per bushel, $1.75; do, fair to good, $1.40@$1.70; do, medium, $1.27½@$1.30; do, pea, $1.22½@$1.25; do medium and pea, fair to good, $1.10@$1.20; do, red kidney, choice, $1.90@$1.95; do, fair to good, $1.60@$1.85; do, white kidney, $1.40@$1.45; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.35; do, black turtle soup, $1.50@$1.55; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $2.30@$2.32½; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, bbls, 92½@95c; do, bags, 90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 18½c; do, firsts, 17½@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; do, State, extras, 18c; do, firsts, 17@17½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@16½c; Western, June, extras, 18½@19c; do, seconds to firsts, 16@18c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State dairy, tins, &c., 13@15½c; Western, imitation creamery, extras, 15½@16c; do, firsts, 13½@14c; do, seconds, 13c; Western, dairy, finest, 14½@15c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@14c; factory, June, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 13@13½c; do, current packed, finest, 13@13½c; do, seconds, 12½c; do, lower grades, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7½c; do choice, 7¼@7⅜c; do white, fancy, 7¼@7⅜c; do good to choice, 6¾@7⅛c; do common to fair, 6@6¾c; do small, colored, fancy, 7⅝@8c; do small, white, fancy, 7⅝@8c; do good to choice, 7¼@7½c; do common to fair, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do large, choice, 5⅝@6c; part skims, small, choice, 5⅝@6c; do large, choice, 5¼@5½c; do good to prime, 4½@5c; do common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 17@17½c; State and Pennsylvania, 16@16½c; Western, best, 16c; do fair to good, per 30 dozen case, $3.30@$3.90; dirties, $2.40@$3.30; checks, $2.25@$2.55.

FRUITS — FRESH. — Apples — Prime to fancy, per double-head barrel, $1.50@$2.50; do, common, 75c@$1.25. Pears—Bartlett, per barrel, $1.50@$3; do, Clapp's Favorite, $2@$3; do, Seckle, $2.50@$4; do, other kinds, $1.50@$2.50. Peaches—Ohio, per basket, 40@80c; do, far Western, per carrier, 25@50c; do, Maryland, per carrier, $1@$2.25; do, per handle basket, 50@75c; do, per crate, 50c@$1.25; do, per basket, 75c@$1.25; do, Pennsylvania, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, West Virginia, per basket, 75@85c; do, per handle basket, 65@75c; do, Jersey, per basket, 80c@$1. Plums—Per basket, 10@25c. Grapes—Delaware, per carrier, $1; do, Niagara, 75@90c; do, black, 30@65c. Huckleberries—Per quart, 3@6c. Watermelons—Per carload, $65@$125; do, per 100, $4@$12. Muskmelons—Colorado, per crate, $1; do, Hackensack, per barrel, $1; do, other Jersey, per barrel, 40c@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9⅝@10c; do, choice, 9¼@9½c; do, good to prime, 8⅜@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried Southern, sliced, 4¼½c; do, State and Western quarters, 3⅝@4¼c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2⅝c; raspberries, evaporated, 1898, 10@10½c; blackberries, 1898, 5⅞@6¼c; huckleberries, 1898, 5@6c; cherries, 1898, 8@8½c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 12@15c; do, royal, 11@12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, good to prime, 10@11c; common to fair, 5@9c; do, 1896, 3@6½c; old olds, 1@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 67½@70c; do, Nos. 3 and 1, 35@65c; do, no grade, 25@30c; straw, 25@40c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, Western, mixed lots, per lb, 9@10c. Chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 14@16c; do, poor to fair, 10@13c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 10½@11c; do, poor to fair, 9@10c; do, scalded, average best, 10c; do, poor to fair, 8@9c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10c; do, Western, dry-picked, prime, 9½@10c; do, Western, dry-picked, common, 9c; do, Western, scalded, prime, 9½@10c; old cocks, Western, 5½@6c. Ducks, Western, Spring, 11c; do, Long Island, Spring, 11c; do, Western, Spring, 5@7c. Geese, Eastern, Spring, 13@14c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75; do, small and dark, 75c@$1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, per bbl, $1.37@$1.87; do, South Jersey, per 180 lb, $1.50@$1.75; do, Upper Jersey, [illegible]

[illegible] sweet potatoes, [illegible] per bbl, [illegible]; string beans, per basket, [illegible]; cabbages, per 100, $2@$3; cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl, 25@50c; cucumber pickles, per 1,000, 50c@$1.25; celery, per dozen, [illegible]; egg plants, per bbl, 50c@$1; corn, per 100, 50c@$1; garlic, per lb, [illegible]; lima beans, potato, per bag, 75c@$1.25; do, flat, 50@75c; lettuce, per dozen, 25@40c; peppers, per bbl, 50@75c; squash, per bbl, 25@75c; tomatoes, per box, 15@40c; turnips, per 100, $1@$2; do, Russian, per bbl, 60@75c; onions, Connecticut, white, per bbl, $2.25@$3.25; do, yellow, $1.50@$2; do, red, $1.50@$2.25; do, Orange County, white, per bag, $1@$3; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; do red, $1@$2; do, common, 25@75c; do, Western, per bbls, $2; do, per bag, $1.50; do, per small bag, $1.

SUNDRIES — Peanuts — Virginia, hand-picked, fancy, 4⅜@4½c; do, extra, 4c; do, No. 1, Spanish, shelled, 4@4¼c; do, No. 2, 2¾c; do, No. 1, Virginia, shelled, 3¾@4c; do, No. 2, 2½c. Beeswax, 25½@26c per lb. Maple sugar, 7@8c per lb; syrup, 60@80c per gallon. Ginseng root, $2.25@$3.50 per lb. Honey—California, comb, [illegible]c per lb; Southern, new, 50@55c per gallon.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.85; lake copper, ingot, $12.20; tin, $15.85; lead, $4.10; spelter, $4.80.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, scoured, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; valley, No. 1, 44@45c; valley, No. 2, 41@43c; valley, No. 3, 38@39c. Territory staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.30; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.35; spirits turpentine, 29½@30c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

Stock: Resin, 44,414 bbls; spirits turpentine, 907 bbls; tar, 1,019 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½@27½c. Resin, $1 and $1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Spirits turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—American live cattle, 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½@8¾c per lb.

CALVES.—Veals, $5@$8; grassers and buttermilk, $4@$4.50; common Westerns, $3.75; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $4.50@$6.35.

HOGS—$4.12@$4.60; common Western hogs, $4.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

No End to the Present Demoralization in Sight.

The approach of the date of the conference of fire insurance managers, which is to be held on Sept. 20, for the announced purpose of checking the progress of the demoralization in rates, has led to personal canvassing on the part of some of the advocates of reorganization among the other offices. The chief companies are either declaring that the time has not yet come for any compromise in the rate war or expressing their willingness to consider an agreement of some certain character. As each company differs radically from most of the others, the chances of a compact in September are not bright. The President of an American company said yesterday:

"The scheme which I favor is that under which every risk would have either a specific or a minimum rate. No other plan could restore confidence in the good faith of certain offices, and it was the loss of confidence which largely contributed to the present situation. The general adoption of any such plan appears, however, to be impossible, so long as many of the foreign managers and some of the agency managers maintain their present position.

"One thing, however, which is just beginning to attract our notice, will be a powerful factor for harmony later. That is the fact that the local agents up the State, and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well, are beginning to complain of the competition of New York brokers. Few of the companies that are members of the local boards are writing over the head of their agents at less than whatever the local rate may be on the risks offered. The difficulty is to control the action of the other companies. The reason for the activity of the broker in this direction is found in the dearth of local business. If the break in this city should lead in this way to overhead writing, the existence of the different unions would be seriously threatened."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Thuringia American and the Frankfort American of New York have been admitted to Minnesota.

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association held a routine meeting yesterday.

S. S. Batchelor of Raleigh, N. C., has been appointed State Agent of the Fort Wayne Fire Insurance Company, which has just been licensed in that State.

The fire insurance premium receipts in Chicago for the six months ending July 1, 1898, show an increase of $250,000 over the amount for the corresponding period of 1897.

R. W. Hosmer & Co., the Chicago general agents of the Central Accident of Pittsburgh, have begun an agitation for an Illinois plate glass insurance compact, in the belief that the conditions for it have been much improved by the action of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York in giving notice that it would refuse plate glass business in Illinois when offered for any premium less than 2¼ per cent.

Attorney General Knowlton of Massachusetts has declared the war assessment levied by the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in that State to be without warrant in law. He says: "A corporation has no right to levy assessments on its members for the purpose of paying the proceeds to a foreign corporation, for the purpose of paying benefits to persons not members of a Massachusetts corporation. The allegiance of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the Supreme Lodge of the United States must be subordinate to its obligations under the statutes of Massachusetts."

NEW TRANSFER TICKET LAW.

Statute Regarding Their Unlawful Use in Effect To-morrow.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The law amending the Penal Code relative to the unlawful use of transfer tickets issued by street-car lines goes into effect on Thursday. The law is as follows:

"Section 619a. No transfer ticket or written or printed instrument giving, or purporting to give, the right of transfer to any person or persons from a public conveyance operated upon one line or route of a street surface railroad to a public conveyance upon another line or route of a street surface railroad, or from one car to another car upon the same line of street surface railroad, shall be issued, sold, or given except to a passenger lawfully entitled thereto. Any person who shall issue, sell, or give away such a transfer ticket or instrument as aforesaid to a person or persons not lawfully entitled thereto, and any person or persons not lawfully entitled thereto who shall receive and use or offer for passage any such transfer ticket or instrument, or shall sell or give away such transfer ticket or instrument to another with intent to have such transfer ticket used or offered for passage after the time limited for its use shall have expired, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

RUMORED NEEDLE TRUST.

Doubt Expressed Here as to the Anglo-American Deal.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it is reported on the Stock Exchange that an Anglo-American trust, to control the output and sale of sewing-machine, knitting-machine, and all other kinds of needles, is being formed. Several American and two Midland firms are reported to have sold their business to the combination. The capital, it is further announced, will be £1,500,000, ($7,500,000,) divided into preferred and ordinary stock.

At the office of the New York branch of Alfred Shrimpton Sons, 273 Church Street, Manager A. A. Wright said the idea of a needle trust was absurd. Mr. Wright said his company was the third largest needle-making concern in the world, and if there had been any talk of a combination he would have heard of it. He had heard nothing of such an organization, and from the history of needle making he believed such a trust impossible.

"Needle making is almost an art," he said, "and has been handed down from father to son. Our own company illustrates this tendency. The factory at Redditch, England, has been in its control for over a century, and the son has succeeded the father for generation after generation.

"The needle manufacturers are also too jealous to unite in a trust. There is a good profit now in the business and no need for a combination. As for the talk of machine needle manufacturers uniting, so far as this country is concerned, the production is practically in the hands of one company, the Excelsior Sewing Machine Needle Company, which has a factory at Torrington, Conn., and another at Springfield, Mass. It has brought up smaller concerns until it has a virtual monopoly. It is ridiculous to think it would combine with English firms. Originally needles were protected by a 35 per cent. ad valorem duty, and the Dingley bill has added a specific duty of $1 per 1,000 more."

A. L. Matthews of the John D. Bomnuter Company of 274 Church Street, said he knew nothing of such a combination. The Bomnuter Company has a factory at Iserlonn, Germany, and would not be included in English enterprises. So far as he was informed, there was nothing in the conditions of the needle-making industry at present to warrant the report of an Anglo-American combination.

RECEIVER FOR AMERICAN LIFE.

Syracuse Insurance Company Claimed to be Insolvent.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Justice Edwards to-day appointed George W. Salisbury, on motion of Deputy Attorney General Parsons, receiver of the American Life Association of Syracuse. There was no opposition to the motion. The company is claimed by the State Insurance Department to be in an insolvent condition.

KANSAS'S GREAT WHEAT CROP.

A Bushel for Every Man, Woman, and Child in the United States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—"The State of Kansas this year produced one bushel of wheat for every man, woman, and child in the United States. This does not include Hawaii or Puerto Rico," said Editor Frank P. McLennan of The Topeka State Journal to-day. Mr. McLennan added: "At the time this seed was planted it was not anticipated that the Western Antilles and the Philippines would be in the United States, but Kansas will be prepared for them also next year with the 'staff of life.'"

SHEET STEEL PRICES RAISED.

Prospect of a Heavy Demand Makes Further Advances Probable.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers' Association of the United States met here to-day to fix prices for the ensuing year. At the conclusion it was announced that twenty-two establishments were represented, and it was unanimously resolved, on account of the recently increased cost of billets, sheet bars, and spelter, to advance selling prices of black steel sheets 10 cents per 100 pounds, and of galvanized sheets 5 per cent.

In view of the fact that the demand for sheets is always very much larger than the capacity in September, October, and November, it is not improbable that further advances will be made later. The statement was made that the mills are booked with orders that will require day and night operation for a year, and that the requirements for ship plates for home and export consumption will cause an advance to still higher figures later in the year.

SARDINE-CAN MAKERS STRIKE.

All of the Craft in Maine May Support the Lubec Men.

LUBEC, Me., Aug. 30.—The canmakers in all the sardine factories in this town struck to-day on the owners' refusal to grant them an advance of 2 cents per case. The strike of the canmakers threw 700 employes in the different departments out of work. The owners say they will not accede to the demands of the canmakers, as they claim that the present condition of the market does not warrant an increase.

They claim that the market is now overstocked with goods, and that there is a very small profit at the present prices received. The canmakers say they are determined to hold out, and that they will be joined by all the canmakers in the factories in the State in asking for the advance. They say that if their demand is not acceded to there will be a general strike throughout the State. The owners say they will close down their factories rather than grant the advance asked.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Cattle Driven Into Mexico for Pasturage—Other Decisions.

In a decision handed down yesterday the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers held that cattle driven across the boundary line from Texas into Mexico by the owner for the purpose of temporary pasturage, in order to be entitled to free entry under Paragraph 473 of the Tariff act of 1897, must be brought back to the United States within six months from the date of exportation; and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, made for the enforcement of this provision, must be substantially complied with by the importer.

Fancy soap made in imitation of peaches, pears, and other fruits, imported by Schlesinger & Mayer of Chicago, was assessed for duty at 15 cents a pound, under Paragraph 72, and was claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 425, as artificial fruit, or at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 72 as soap not specially provided for. The decision of the Collector was affirmed.

Horn strips imported by Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. and others were assessed for duty as manufactures of horn under Paragraph 449, and were claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 577 as horn strips and tips. The protests were sustained.

In another case the board held that carbolic soft soap is dutiable as medicated soap.

Conference of Appraisers Closes.

The conference of local appraisers was brought to a close yesterday. The subjects embraced in the Fifth and Tenth divisions of the New York office were discussed, together with various odds and ends from other divisions. A resolution was passed recommending to the Treasury Department the issuance of an order requiring an interchange of samples between various ports whenever any question of classification or value may arise. The detailed work of the conference will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in a report.

DUEL OF MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.

Two Shots Exchanged at Vicksburg When Police Interfere.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 30.—Charles A. Scott, editor of The Bolivar County Democrat, and Capt. C. E. Wright of The Vicksburg Dispatch met on the field of honor to-day and exchanged two shots each.

The duelists were lined up for a third shot when police officers appeared on the scene and stopped the battle. The difficulty grew out of an editorial controversy as to the failure of the Rosedale Bank.

[illegible] THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Close Game in Chicago and Drop Back into Sixth Place.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

New Yorks Play a Clean Fielding Game, but Could Not Hit—Bostons Strengthen Their Lead in First Place—Cincinnatis Beaten.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	71	40	.640
Cincinnati	72	43	.626
Baltimore	67	40	.626
Cleveland	65	48	.575
Chicago	64	50	.561
New York	62	49	.559
Pittsburg	56	59	.487
Philadelphia	52	56	.481
Louisville	46	68	.403
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Washington	40	71	.360
St. Louis	32	82	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Louisville.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, the home team winning in the ninth inning. New York's only show to score was thrown away on a close decision, when Hartman attempted to stretch his three-bagger into a home run. Ryan and Green made scratch singles in the ninth inning, were advanced on a sacrifice, the former scoring on Doyle's attempt to catch him at the plate on Dahlen's hit. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	1	2	1	2	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Seymour, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Doyle, ss.	0	0	2	8	0
Connor, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Grady, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Griffith, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1	5	27	11	2	Total	0	3	*25	16	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Three-base hit—Hartman. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Donahue, Tiernan. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Meekin, 2. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Meekin, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Dowling pitched a fine game to-day, and the Baltimores were defeated in a well-played game. Ritchey's fielding was a feature. Score:

Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	.	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Philadelphias again defeated Cincinnatis to-day. Three of the home team's five pitchers are disabled, and Dwyer, who pitched on Sunday, was forced to work to-day. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Wood and Peitz; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Pittsburgs played like amateurs to-day. The Bostons, on the other hand, fielded and batted in fine style. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	—8

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 14; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 8. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg Club Changes Hands.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—W. W. Kerr of this city has purchased from P. L. Auten of Chicago the controlling interest in the Pittsburg Baseball Club. Kerr sold the interest to Auten last November, but the latter is engaged in mining in the West, and has no time now for baseball. Mr. Kerr says the club will be strengthened, and Manager Watkins will be retained.

Baseball Notes.

Kennedy and Dunn, the Brooklyn's pitchers, have been sent home to prepare for the two games to be played with the New Yorks at Washington Park on Labor Day.

⁂

Warner, the New York's reliable catcher, is now on the sick list, and the fact that Davis is not yet fully recovered leaves Grady the only catcher available. Doyle cannot be played behind the plate, as he is looking after Davis's position at short.

⁂

The New Yorks will return to the Polo Grounds on Saturday, when they are scheduled to meet the Bostons. The Brooklyns will play in New York on Tuesday, and the New Yorks will go to Boston on Thursday for a series of two games.

⁂

The team of the New Jersey Athletic Club will meet the Woodbridge Athletic Club at the Bergen Point grounds Saturday. Six games have been played between the two teams, and the series resulted in a tie. Saturday's game will decide the series. The game will begin at 4 o'clock.

BAR HARBOR HANDICAP GOLF.

First Day's Play for Mrs. Craige Lippincott's Cups.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 30.—The first day's play in the handicap mixed foursomes on the Kebo Valley links for cups offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott of Philadelphia witnessed some interesting matches. Miss Eleanora Willing of Philadelphia and Her- [illegible] pair. [illegible] woman [illegible] Dr. [illegible] of [illegible]

Miss Lena Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3) beat Miss Lawrence and Bishop Lawrence (18) by default; Miss Josephine Lippincott and Donald Hillen (18) beat Mrs. T. G. Condon and Herbert Jaques, (1,) 3 up, 2 to play; Miss Hoffman and George Robbins (9) beat Mrs. Frank Ellis and J. C. Mercer Biddle, (18,) 8 up, 4 to play; Miss F. McLane and Martin Van Buren (7) beat Miss Kate Hinkle and Frank Ellis, (3,) 3 up, 2 to play; Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin (3) beat Miss Mary Hoy and A. C. Barney, (15,) 4 up, 2 to play; Miss Jackson and Reginald Johnson (16) beat Mrs. Goff and C. Hinkle, (4,) 1 up; Miss Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) beat Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, (18,) 5 up, 3 to play; Miss Belle Gurnee and Richard Thorndike (16) beat Miss Gew and H. H. Thorndike, 4 up, 2 to play.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for a handsome marine glass offered by Mrs. Morgan, wife of Commodore E. D. Morgan. The prize is now the property of Pembroke Jones, whose boat, the Carolina, won the race. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Pembroke Jones accompanied their husbands. The wind was from the southwest. Dyer's Island course was used. The start was at 3.01 o'clock. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	3:25:05	2:24:05
[illegible], H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	3:28:07	2:27:[illegible]
[illegible], H. P. Whitney	3:28:[illegible]	2:27:[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] Duryea	3:31:31	2:30:31
[illegible] W. Ellis	3:31:[illegible]	2:30:[illegible]
[illegible] C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:35:[illegible]	2:34:[illegible]

[illegible]

Lady's Turnout.—Rosamel, (C. L. A. Whitney, Albany,) first; Astoria, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) second.

Mare or Gelding.—Lee Brown, (Louis V. Bell, New York,) first; Hazel, (W. E. Walley, Buffalo,) second; Dolly, (David Kearney, Saratoga,) third.

Horse, (15 hands and over.)—Tyrian, (J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo,) first; Goodfellow, (J. W. Colt, Cuylerville,) second.

Coaches.—"Good Times," (Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) first; W. E. Woolley, Buffalo, second.

Trotters.—Louis Kellogg, (J. A. Manning, Saratoga,) first; Ernest, (J. A. Manning, Saratoga,) second; Tiny Tot, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) third.

Horses, (over 15 hands.)—Lady Denmark, (Batonyi Driving School, New York,) first; Moss Rosie, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) second; Betsy Louis, (V. Bell, New York,) third; Hextell, (Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, N. J.,) fourth.

High Jumpers.—Goodfellow, (J. W. Colt, Cuylerville,) first; Tyrian, (J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo,) second.

DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING.

August Belmont's Horse Bridegroom II. Wins the Big Stake.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the first day's racing of the Derby September meeting to-day Mr. August Belmont's three-year-old chestnut gelding Bridegroom II. won the Peveril of the Peak Stakes. This event is a handicap of 600 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

The horses ran over the straight mile, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old brown filly Chinook, and the result was as follows:

Mr. August Belmont's ch. g. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or, out of St. Bridget	1
Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopely, (5)	2
The Duke of Devonshire's Neish, (3)	3

The Belpar Maiden Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt Calveley. This race is of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to save entrance out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

There were five starters over the straight mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Duke of Westminster's three-year-old b. c. Calveley, by St. Serf, out of Sandiway	1
Lord Harewood's three-year-old b. c. Cranesbill, by Crowberry, out of Poor Thing	2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. g. Bayard II., by The Bard, out of Maumee	3

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack	117	Grey Jacques	112
Frohsinn	117	Colonel Tenny	112
Federal	117	Strathconan	112
Cormorant	117	Interferer	112
Easter Card	117	Acushla	109
Hilee	114	Winter	109
Prestidigitatrice	114	Lepida	109
Somers	112	Candlestick	109
Domineer	112	The Lady in Blue	109
New Wickes	112	Veracious	109
General Shafter	112		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

Glonoine	105	Loiterer	101
Rappahannock	104	General Maceo	98
Bardella	104	Longacre	98
Millstream	102	Fleeting Gold	96
Flax Spinner	101		

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, with $1,250 added; special weights. Seven furlongs.

Cleophus	127	Bendoran	115
Maceo	125	Lady Marian	109
The Friar	125	Frohsinn	85

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Bannock	126	Glonoine	112
Poetess	122	Lansdale	108
Damien	121	George Boyd	105
The Huguenot	119	King T.	105
Florohso	118	Blue Devil	103
Sir Gawain	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, at 20 pounds above the scale; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Don Bliss	123	Red Spider	110
Ten Spot	120	Tyrian	109
Tanis	120	Queen of Beauty	105
Debride	120	L'Allouette	105
Agitator	118	Squire Abingdon	101
Tom Collins	114	Duke of Baden	85
Fred K.	113	Subject	85
Philip	111		

SIXTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles over hurdles on the turf.

Forget	158	Kinvarra	138
Lansdale	149	Jubilee	138
Rheinstrom	145	Governor Budd	136
Miss Daisy	140	Moslem	136

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

[illegible]

TWO DROWNED NEAR ROCHESTER.

Charles C. Herrick and Miss Fannie Beck Perish in Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—Miss Fannie Beck, daughter of [illegible] Beck, formerly in the shoe [illegible] Charles C. Herrick [illegible] Law and a member of the Co-operative Publishing Company of this city, were drowned [illegible] rio, seven miles from this city [illegible]. They were [illegible] cramps.

WATERTOWN'S [illegible] KILLED.

G. D. Consaul, [illegible] Victim of His Own Gun.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—G. D. Consaul, [illegible] crockery [illegible] morning [illegible] barreled [illegible] was drawn [illegible] his head [illegible] Schenectady [illegible] Reformed [illegible]

[illegible]

Men's Doubles.—Final Round.—E. P. Fischer, New York, and W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, 12—10.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round.—Peter Porter (half 15) beat C. M. Dean (15,) 6—3, 6—4; S. G. Tate (half 30,) beat R. McLaughlin, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—1; E. Langton (15) beat James Norris, (15,) 6—3, 7—5; H. E. Gabriel (half 15) beat H. Minnar, (half 15,) 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Peter Porter (half 15) beat S. G. Tate (half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; E. Langton (15) beat H. E. Gabriel, (half 15,) 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round.—E. Langton (15) beat Peter Porter, (half 15,) 6—3, 10—8.

NEWPORT JUNIOR TENNIS MATCH

First Day's Play Opens in Charge of Master Sedgwick and C. S. Lee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The first day's play in the junior tennis tournament at the Casino to-day was quite interesting, and watched with no little interest. The tournament is in charge of Master H. A. Sedgwick and C. S. Lee. The prizes offered were a cup for first, given by the Casino Governors; for second place a racket is offered, and a similar prize for the consolation. The scores are as follows:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Clothier beat Weslian 6—2, 6—2; Lee beat Billings 6—0, 6—2; Sands beat Goelet by default; Albert Gray beat J. Levernon 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; P. Rogers beat C. M. Bull Jr., by default; Hutchings beat Potter 6—1, 6—3; Whitehouse beat Stackpole by default; Whipple beat Colford 2—6, 6—1, 6—0; Willing beat Detorest 6—0, 6—4.

FIRST ROUND.—J. Little beat Austin Gray by default; Clothier beat Lee 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; P. Rogers beat A. Gray 6—3, 6—3; Hutchins beat Stockpole by default; Willing beat Whipple 6—1, 6—4; J. Rogers beat P. Levernon 7—5, 6—3; J. F. Brice beat Knowlton by default.

SECOND ROUND.—Clothier beat J. Little 6—1, 6—1; Willing beat Hutchings 6—1, 6—3.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Canadian Eleven Defeated by One Innings and One Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—The cricket contest between the United States and Canada was brought to a conclusion here to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

When play stopped yesterday the United States had made 250 in the first innings and Canada had lost three wickets for 38 runs. When play was resumed this morning D. W. Saunders, the over-night not out, was joined by G. S. Lyon, but a separation was quickly effected, and the innings was soon over for 113.

Following on, the Canadians were quickly disposed of for 136 and the United States was credited with a victory by an innings. H. Townsend bowled in great form for the winners, and was credited with six wickets for 44 runs. The score:

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, run out	39
N. Z. Graves, c. Chambers, b. Philipotts	128
A. M. Wood, c. Lyon, b. Philipotts	4
W. W. Noble, c. Laing, b. Philipotts	12
P. H. Clark, st. Saunders, b. Laing	8
R. D. Brown, b. Laing	3
F. L. Altemus, b. Laing	15
F. H. Bates, c. Marshall, b. Counsell	19
A. P. Morris, b. Philipotts	9
H. Townsend, c. Philipotts, b. Laing	0
J. H. Scattergood, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. B. McGiverin	120	4	59	0
J. N. Laing	135	5	76	4
G. S. Lyon	45	1	28	0
A. W. Philipotts	75	2	44	4
P. C. Goldingham	25	1	19	0
J. L. Counsell	25	0	13	1

CANADA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
D. W. Saunders, c. Wood, b. King	27	b. Townsend	0
J. L. Counsell, c. Wood, b. King	7	c. and b. Clark	0
W. E. McMurtry, st. Scattergood, c. King	1	b. Townsend	11
P. C. Goldingham, c. King, b. Morris	11	c. and b. McMurtry	0
J. M. Laing, c. King, b. Morris	11	l. b. w., b. Townsend	17
G. S. Lyon, c. Clark, b. King	18	c. Scattergood, b. Clark	19
A. G. Chambers, c. Graves, b. King	22	b. Townsend	0
W. E. McKenzie, c. Wood, b. Clark	5	c. Wood, b. King	26
W. R. Marshall, b. King	0	c. Wood, b. King	19
H. B. McGiverin, not out	0	st. Scattergood, b. King	4
A. W. Philipotts, b. King	0	not out	18
Extras	16	Extras	22
Total	118	Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Inning.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. B. King	138	10	45	6
P. H. Clark	85	10	28	2
A. P. Morris	55	2	24	2

Wides—King, 2; Morris, 1; Clark, 1.

Second Inning.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. P. Morris	65	4	28	0
P. H. Clark	70	4	27	2
H. Townsend	90	4	44	6
J. B. King	26	0	20	2

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pringle vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2—Leach vs. Hayes.
3—Campbell vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of A.
4—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
5—Ernest-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Powell.
6—Russell vs. Clayton.
7—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
8—Grenner vs. Grenner.
9—Vertelsen vs. Southold.
10—Ganut vs. Phipps.
11—Middleton vs. Ames.
12—Correll vs. N. Y. L. Ins. & Trust Co.
13—Matter of O'Connor.
14—Levy vs. Goulet.
15—Matter of Arkell.
16—Matter of Davis.
17—McGlinchy vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Ass'n.
18—De Witt vs. Goelet.
19—Ferris vs. Ferris.
20—Allison vs. Allison.
21—Bloomingdale vs. Loy.
22—Matter of Jones.
23—In re Trustees' Ins. &c. Club.
24—Foster vs. Lee.
25—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
26—Carcora vs. Harris.
27—Rothstein vs. Gross.
28—Cooper vs. Cooper.
29—Dunn vs. Berry.
30—Mahon vs. Dolan.
31—Sliva vs. Whiteman.
32—Laidlaw vs. Huttkoff.
33—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
34—Lord vs. Brady.
35—Newborg vs. Feiner.
36—Matter of Elm St.
37—Curtiss vs. Sass.
38—Gittelson vs. same.
39—Shields vs. Scannell.
40—In re Merriam Co.
41—Meidling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach Ry. Co.
42—Fogal vs. Fogal.
43—Smith vs. Smith.
44—Merges vs. Ringler.
45—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
46—Fix vs. Fix.
47—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
48—In re Fletcher.
49—Hill vs. Sears.
50—Fletcher vs. Bliss.
51—In re Hilliard.
52—Wells vs. Wells.
53—Rosenkrans vs. Rosenkrans.
54—In re Shea.
55—Duffy vs. Klingman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John Menches.
Frederika Branzinger.
Louis Vorsimer.
Henry H. Diercks.
Henry Cook.
Barbara Ochsenreiter.
Anna S. Colby.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Robertson vs. Stern—John E. Ward. Schwegler vs. Barth—Rufus B. Cowing. Spruell vs. Star Company, (two cases)—M. A. Lesser. Marvin vs. Lipold—J. W. Hutchinson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Florence B. Du Bois vs. William Du Bois—John Ford.

[illegible]

The same operators have also bought the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 2[illegible] East Eighty-second Street, 20 by 8[illegible].

Sharrott Brothers have sold for the estate of J. S. Warden the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 50 by 100.

Louis Lese has purchased from Sarah Norris the four-story brick tenement 3 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has leased to L. M. Blumstein for eight and one-half years, at $15,000 a year, the one and two story store buildings 230 to 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, extending through to 229 to 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Plans for alterations to these buildings, to cost $22,500, were filed yesterday with the Building Department.

Max Hart has bought from Ernest W. Albrecht the three-story dwelling 21 Morton Street, 25 by 112.9 by 25.2 by 110.8.

J. B. Duer has bought, through Greene & Taylor, the dwelling 134 West Eightieth Street, 18 by 50 by 100, giving in part payment property at New Brighton, S. I.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George F. Johnson, for $60,000, the two five-story brick tenements 1,763 and 1,765 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 50.9 by 83.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, 25 East Washington Place, north side, 25.3 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,848.

By Peter F. Meyer, sale by order of the Sheriff, Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 58.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats; all title and interest of Henry Degener on June 20, 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a thirteen-story terra cotta brick and stone hotel, 75 by 150; estate of Matthew Byrnes, owner; J. O'Rourke & Son of 208 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $750,000.

Wendover Avenue, south side, 15.6 feet east of Washington Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25.3 by 104.7; Etta Woolf of 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 101.7 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 83.8; Manhattan Improvement Company of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $46,000.

Alterations.

No. 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick store, 62.3 by 89.11; Henry Morgenthau of 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Henry Morgenthau, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 47 West Twenty-second Street and 58 West Twenty-third Street, to two four-story brick stores; G. C. Porrier, owner; Charles Johnson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 47 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Glauber of 47 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 61 and 63 Park Row, to a thirteen-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Joseph Pulitzer, owner; cost, $500.

Ninth and Tenth Streets, Broadway to Fourth Avenue, to a six-story brick store, 184 by 328; John Wanamaker, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick flat; H. Grabedunke of 311 Willis Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

West Farms Road, west side, 50 feet east of Woodruff Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Daniel Mapes, Jr., owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Dooley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

CANNON ST, 71, 25x100; Samuel Klein to Pauline Gross	$15,750
CLINTON AV, s e corner 170th St, 107.6x136x121.10x120; United States Trust Company, executor, to Caroline Bechmann	10,000
FOREST AV, e s, 180.4 ft n of 158th St, 18.6x110; Anton Ragette to Adam Woehr	100
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; also, one-ninth part of James Ferris's Bayard St. property; A. Morton Ferris and others to Warren Ferris, quit claim	1
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; also one-ninth part of James Ferris's Bayard St. property; Henry Ferris to Warren Ferris, quit claim	1
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; Bayard St, 86 and 88, 50x100; A. Morton Ferris to Claiborne Ferris, one-ninth part	500
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; Bayard St, 86 and 88, 50x100; Claiborne Ferris to Henry Ferris, one-ninth part	1
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; Bayard St, 86 and 88, 50x100; Henry Ferris to A. Morton Ferris and another, quit claim	1,000
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; also 1-9th part of James Ferris's Bayard St. property; Sarah O. McConochie and another to Warren Ferris, 1-9th part	1
HUDSON ST, 76, 18.9x78.9x19.5x71.6; Anna R. Evans to William L. Ogsbury, one-third part	1
JAMES ST, n corner of Chambers St, 19.10x14.10x25, gore; Herman K. Viele to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., quit-claim	1
JAMES ST, n corner of Chambers St, 19.10x14.10x25, gore; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c.	5,000
LEWIS ST, 55, 25x100; Louis Zasoly and Aaron Wiltcher to Samuel Cohen	1
LOTS 87 and 88, map of the partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Mary A. Young to Friedrich Mehrtens	650
MADISON AV, 1,000, 25.6x95; Henry Dale to Martin A. Dewey	1
MADISON AV, 1,000, 25.6x95; Martin A. Dewey to Henry Dale	1
OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 125 ft s of the boundary line of the T. O. Woolf farm, 25x112.6; Adolph J. Petersen to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association	1
VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n w s, 156.3 ft w of Wicker Place, 19.11x68.4x48.9x74.8; Thomas Birchall to Hermann Rank, (correction of deed)	1
4TH AV, w s, 75.10 ft n of 65th st, 16.8x83.4; Catharine Linde to William C. F. Paul	16,300
8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; William J. A. McKim to Peter McCaffrey	5,500
8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; William J. A. McKim to John J. Duffy	4,900
2D ST, s w corner of Westchester Creek, 300x216 to 1st St x331x216; 1st St, west half of Lot 471, map of Unionport, 105x108; 4th St, s w corner of Avenue A, 300x216 to 3d St; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, 214x216 to 3d St x 250x216; Avenue A, s w corner of 12th St, 105x105; Frank J. Southwell to William J. Hyland and another	1
12TH ST, 654 East, 16x77.6; David L. McMullen to Martha R. McMullen and another, one-third part	1
16TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 1x91.11; Henry Gusker to George Schneider, quit-claim	100
28TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 9th Av, 20x88.9; Henry P. Mitchell to John Mitchell, ½ part	1,500
77TH ST, 3 East, 16.8x102.2; Washington Hull to William A. Clark	1
96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Annie Van Emburgh to Joseph Robinson	10,000
96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Joseph Robinson to Mary L. [illegible]	1
99TH ST, 16 West, 25x100.11; Mary McWalters to Ada R. Davison	1
100TH ST, n s, [illegible] ft e of the Boulevard, [illegible]; John E. Darrah to George V. Morton	100
123D ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 20x100.11; Lena Breitenbach to Carrie Steinfeld	1
128TH ST, s s, 223.8 ft w of 5th Av, 25x[illegible]; John E. Darrah to George V. Morton	[illegible]
133D ST, s s, 22.8 ft s of Tinton Av, [illegible]	

[illegible]

Assignments of Mortgages.

[illegible]

Mechanics' Liens.

[illegible]

Lis Pendens.

[illegible]

SEAMAN AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 298.3x577.7x irregular; John H. Hudson, executor, &c., against William B. Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Vincent.

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 36th St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Sarah Mathews, individually and as administratrix, et al, (2 actions, foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

98D ST, 31 West; David B. and Jane A. Lester, executors, against Annie M. Sadlier, individually and as administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

108TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Theodore F. Hascall, as temporary administrator, against Mary A. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgages, four actions;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

126TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; William M. Kingsland against Mary Aldrich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

126TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Caroline L. Macy against Mary Aldrich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

W. H. FERRIS DIES OF OLD AGE.

Eccentric Mount Vernon Resident Never Wore an Overcoat.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—William H. Ferris, one of the oldest residents of Mount Vernon, died at his home on South Fourth Avenue to-day from old age. He was ninety-seven years old and wealthy. He was born in Scarsdale, but when nine years of age left the home of his father, who was a large slave owner. At the age of seventeen he joined the American Navy and fought during the war of 1812.

After the war he took part in Porter's expedition against the pirates in Southern waters. On the night of Jan. 1, 1821, his ship overhauled off Havana a pirate craft carrying plunder valued at a quarter of a million dollars. Ferris and ten other men were ordered to board the ship, and, after a hard battle, in which Ferris was wounded, the ship and many pirates were sent to the bottom.

Later he came north and engaged in the trucking business in New York, but resided in Mount Vernon. He was an old volunteer fireman of New York, and was one of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad. At one time he was a stockholder of the Chemical Bank.

For the past seventy years he never wore an overcoat, no matter how severe the weather was. It was said that when he was a young man the first overcoat he had was stolen from him, which caused him to make a vow that he would never wear another one. He also disliked riding on the railroad, and often when he went to New York walked the entire distance, and returned on foot. He leaves two daughters.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.
Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North.
A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
For catalogue address N. Arch. Shaw, Jr., Prin.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy, 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 548 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. DUSK, 32 Broadway.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER.
Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St.
Evening School, 9 W. 18th St.
"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

Pain's Special Fireworks Features.

Thursday evening at Pain's fireworks amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, new and original features are to be introduced for the special benefit of the soldiers and sailors returned from the war.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Peabody,
102-104 WAVERLEY PLACE.
8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Elevator and Hall Service. Rents, $65 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $[illegible] per month.

St. Clement,
365 WEST 23D ST.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms. Hot Air Heat. Rents, $35 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, and Cedar Hurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $45 to $60 per month.

The Berwick,
315, 317, AND 319 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents from $[illegible] to $55 per month.

St. Honore,
1,152 MADISON AVE.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 to $65 per month.

10 and 12 East 130th St.,
8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Elevator and Hall Service. Rent, $70 per month.

227 and 237 West 135th St.,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated. Rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, and Gas Ranges. Rent, $48 per month.

273 West 138th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents $40 to $42.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $40 to $42.50 per month.

267 West 139th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 and $55 per month.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St,
Telephone 647 Harlem.

THE "SORRENTO,"
136 Madison Ave., N. W. Cor. 31st St.
Exceedingly handsome and well arranged apartment house.
The suites—large and small—contain all modern improvements.
Rents include steam heat, elevator, and hall service.
For plans and particulars, apply to
Geo. R. Read, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St. and 10 Wall Street. (6,329)

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D ST., APARTMENT 22; southern exposure; sanitary plumbing; newly decorated.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 Washington Square South.
Seven large rooms and bath; all light. See janitor.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AT ELMSFORD,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
New York and Putnam Railroad.
A Gem of a House for $4,000,
All Modern Improvements,
Easy Monthly Payments.
CIRCULARS OF
JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. FISHER, Elmsford.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.
17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
Or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED House, on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.
P. S.—Send for illustrated circular.

NUTLEY N. J.
40 Minutes via Erie Railway.
Two unusually attractive houses, 12 and 14 rooms; newly decorated; ample grounds; fine old shade; stables; five minutes' walk to station. Rent, $550 and $700. Illustrated circular.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LARGE LIGHT FLOOR
(10,000 Square Feet)
TO LET,
WITH POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING.
Inquire of RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of [illegible] hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; [illegible] and dressing rooms on second floor. [illegible] JAMES R. HAY, [illegible]

NEED OF MORE CURRENCY.

Movement of Immense Crops May Result in Gold Shipments.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—There is a probability of a lack of currency as the work of moving the immense crops proceeds. Already the banks of New York are experiencing a shortage in small currency, and have not only applied to the Treasury Department at Washington for aid, but have sent requests to Chicago banks to send all the currency they can get, offering to pay the expressage.

Especially is there a lack of the smaller denominations. One banker in Chicago says the local institutions have carefully kept their supply of small currency, and have plenty to carry them along for some time, but he predicts that before the end comes the bankers will be shipping gold. This is an unusual situation.

It has been some time since Chicago bankers have been compelled to ship gold to pay balances, but this is feared by leading financiers. They say the demand for currency will be much greater than the supply, and that, as a consequence, gold will have to be transported in lieu of currency.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THANKED.

National Association of Manufacturers Sends Him a Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent to President McKinley, on behalf of the association he represents, a letter thanking him for his direction of affairs during the war and extending to him the association's sincere expressions of confidence in his dealing with the questions growing out of the clash of arms.

Mr. Search comments upon the lesson the country's successes has taught European nations, and refers to the remarkable advance in exports which has characterized past years. In conclusion he says: "I believe we are entering an era of commercial expansion beyond the limits of our territory, which will be more far reaching in its operations and more magnificent in its results than any of us can now foretell."

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Coney Island J. C. Races.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M., half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Rough Riders and Regulars,
Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
A CITY OF TENTS.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops East of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

GLEN ISLAND

[illegible] A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foilage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE [illegible] 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30 [illegible] Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30 [illegible] P. M. East 32d St., 9.35, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45 [illegible] P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. [illegible] P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

[illegible] Boat From East 32d St. Only.
[illegible] HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
[illegible] and 1.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island [illegible] and 5.30 P. M.
[illegible] Boat From East 96th St. Only.
[illegible] and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island [illegible]

[illegible] NEWBURGH
[illegible] POUGHKEEPSIE,

[illegible] (Except Sunday)
[illegible] STEAMERS
[illegible] and "ALBANY."
[illegible] Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
[illegible] Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
[illegible] West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
[illegible]ING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending

LABOR DAY.

Excursion Tickets to
[illegible] Point or Newburgh and return......$1.00
[illegible] Poughkeepsie and return......$1.50

MUSICAL.

[illegible] SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the [illegible] for the Ethical Society. The work of this [illegible] offers exceptional opportunities in choral [illegible], and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses [illegible] good voices and some experience in sight [illegible] are cordially invited to join. [illegible] Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 46 East 84th Street, on any day between [illegible] of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 [illegible]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

[illegible] EUCLID YOUNG, Specialist in [illegible] INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. [illegible] BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. [illegible] references in New York City. Office, Room 12, 11 Pine St.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, [illegible] Street, Newark, N. J. [illegible] will power necessary after [illegible] or drug habit. Both [illegible] physician took the treatment [illegible] and understand the [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.

Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Protestant; experienced cook; middle aged; city or country; first-class references. 152 West 64th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; good reference. 995 6th Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress; 75 cents a day; can remodel. T. F. G., 270 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; age 39; tall; married; six years' reference from present employer. Butler, 52 East 79th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-cass; English trained; several years in present place; leaving on account of family giving up; fully competent. Elgin, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B. Jr., J. S. C.

au11-1aw4wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS., assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of the above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.

[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk. Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,307 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1898.

HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.

WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 304, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.

GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

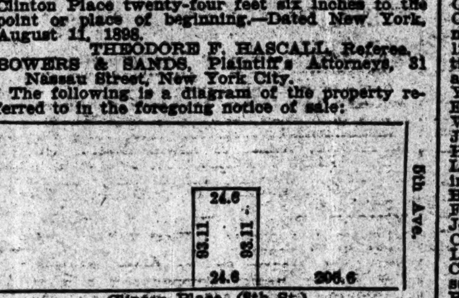
REFEREES' NOTICES.

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.24, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $763.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City. au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

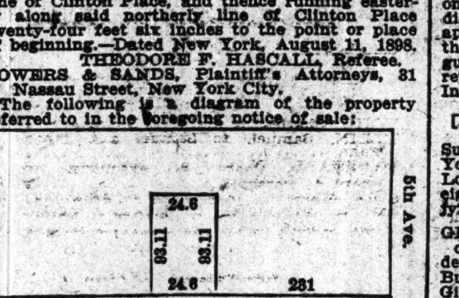
85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Willing, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail B. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy20-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-63 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. au10-1aw6wW

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward S. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Wolf, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harris T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholts, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Bells, William S. Driggs, John Seuillon, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy27-1aw6wW

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES E. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law offices of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederic W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella H. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said [L. S.] county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW.

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Delightful Excursions on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St..N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A.Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F.Bism'ck,Sept.22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck,Oct.20,9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Sept.10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept.24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept.17, 4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON.)
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
*Pennland ......Sept. 3 | *Belgenland ......Sept. 24
*Rhynland ......Sept. 17 | *Pennland ......Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Friesland ......Aug. 31 | Westernland ......Sept. 14
*Southwark ......Sept. 7 | *Kensington ......Sept. 21

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bathrooms, &c. Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location, and number of persons in room. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A M
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM | Campania, Sept. 17, 7 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM | Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM | Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S SPECIAL TOUR TO MANILA AND ROUND THE WORLD leaves SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 29, by S. S. "DORIC," visiting the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES, the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, &c. Very comprehensive, high-class, six months' tour, limited numbers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu......Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu......Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu......Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 349 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17
VICTORIA	September 24
BOADICEA	October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 38 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 285 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "3790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St, and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:30, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, *3:55, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 4:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, *3:50, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:10 A. M., 1:25 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50 (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:55, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:35, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,254, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper-vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:30, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:10, 4:10, *5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *6:00 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:35 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:35, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 B'way, 31 E. 14th st., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE CASE OF DR. KENNEDY

Coroner's Jury Finds that Emeline C. Reynolds Was Murdered by Some Unknown Person.

PRISONER REMANDED TO TOMBS

Mrs. Reynolds, Mother of the Woman Killed in the Grand Hotel, Testifies at the Inquest — Kennedy Seemingly Unmoved.

Coroner Bausch continued the inquest yesterday morning in the case of Emeline C. Reynolds, who was found murdered at the Grand Hotel on the morning of Aug. 16. When Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the prisoner, was brought into court he showed no signs of uneasiness, and sat quietly through the proceedings, evidently paying the deepest attention to the testimony of the various witnesses.

After the witnesses had been examined Coroner Bausch charged the jury, which brought in the following verdict: "We find that the said Emeline C. Reynolds came to her death on Aug. 16 at the Grand Hotel from oedema and congestion of the brain, and dislocation of the cervical vertebrae at the time and place aforesaid, as the result of a blow inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury."

Kennedy sat silent and seemingly unmoved upon hearing the verdict. He was remanded by Coroner Bausch to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. O'Hanlon was the first witness called to the stand. He said that he had been summoned to the Grand Hotel at 12:40 o'clock, and judged, from the condition of the body, that the woman had been dead about twelve hours. He was then questioned as to the character of weapon which caused the wounds found upon the head of the woman, and stated that they could have been inflicted by the bludgeon shown him by the police—the piece of lead pipe, upon the end of which had been wound a quantity of insulating tape.

Capt. James Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station was next called to the stand, and said: "When I entered the room the woman was lying on the floor. She was dressed, apparently for the street, except that her hat was off. Beside her on the floor was the piece of lead pipe. I found on the west side of the room a clot of blood about ten inches in diameter. In the centre of the room was another clot of blood, and upon examining the woman's head I found a wound from which the blood had flowed. There was a handbag in the room, in which were several papers and cards." He went on to describe the condition of the handbag, saying that it had been cut across one side. The cut was clean, he explained, as if made by a sharp knife.

Coroner Bausch suggested that the handbag be exhibited to the jury, but Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly explained that it was not at hand.

Capt. Price continued his testimony, describing how Kennedy was brought before him, and the method he employed in procuring the latter's signature. He was then questioned by Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly in regard to the removal of Kennedy's clothing. He described the discoloration on the drawers, corresponding in length to the bludgeon found beside the murdered woman, and also spoke of a sticky substance on the lining of the trousers, which was similar to that on the tape wound around the lead pipe.

Margaret Adams, who was Miss Reynolds's colored servant, was then examined. She described her visit to the hotel. She said she last saw Miss Reynolds on Monday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock. When questioned in regard to the visit of the police to the house, she plunged so deeply into details that Mr. O'Reilly had great difficulty in restraining her. She said she had a number of keys, one of which fitted the special lock to the closet in which the jewels were found. She delivered all the keys over to the police with the exception of this one.

At this point Lawyer Friend called Kennedy before the witness. "Is this Mr. Reynolds?" said he, gently patting the prisoner on the back. "Did you ever see him in the house?"

"No, I have never seen him," answered the colored woman.

Coroner Bausch then called Detective Valley, and asked the questions himself, as Mr. O'Reilly had in the meantime ceased taking an active part in the proceedings. The detective's testimony was brief, and essentially a repetition of that given at the last hearing.

When Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of the dead woman, was called, all eyes in the court were strained to catch a glimpse of her. A pale, little woman, clad in black, took the chair, and narrated in a low voice how she had identified her daughter. She said that on Aug. 10 she was at her daughter's house, where she was told that Dr. Kennedy had advised "Dolly" to go to Mount Vernon and get $500 to place on a horse race. This, as "Dolly" declared, would yield her $4,000. Mrs. Reynolds advised her daughter not to risk the money. The witness frequently faltered, and spoke with a slight accent.

Patrick J. Lenahan, elevator boy of the Grand Hotel; Joseph G. Gregory, night clerk, and John A. Davis, a waiter, testified that they had seen the man who shared the room with the Reynolds woman. All had identified Kennedy at the station house, and their testimony was chiefly to this effect. Lawyer Friend's cross-examination was particularly sharp, and seemed to give him great satisfaction.

The last witness was Robert Clark, a salesman in the hat department of the clothing store on Broadway opposite the Grand Hotel, who said that Kennedy bought a straw hat and golf cap on Aug. 15.

FIRE IN MACY'S LABORATORY.

Flames and Water Do $11,000 Damage in West Twelfth Street.

Fire in the laboratory and manufacturing department of R. H. Macy & Co., 797 and 799 Greenwich Street and 329 West Twelfth Street, last night did damage estimated at $10,000 to the building, a six-story brick, with cellar, and its contents. The adjoining houses at 323, 325, and 327 West Twelfth Street were damaged by water to the extent of $1,000. The fire started in the cellar of the Macy building from some unknown cause, and was kept confined to the first and second floors immediately over the entrances at 799 Greenwich Street.

The building was used as a candy manufactory and laboratory for making perfumes and toilet articles. The explosive chemicals fortunately were on the upper stories, which the fire did not reach. The passengers on a number of Ninth Avenue trains which passed at the time of the fire were treated to a shower bath, due to the fact that the hose was unavoidably playing in their direction when they passed.

GUN GOT HIM INTO TROUBLE.

William Prall Is Arrested While Testing an Invention of His.

William E. Prall of 109 West Twelfth Street has invented a nitro-glycerine gun which he says works perfectly. Yesterday he and some friends went to the outskirts of Weehawken to make an official test of the gun. Prall loaded the gun with a cartridge which looks like a miniature submarine torpedo. It contained eight grains of guncotton and a quarter of an ounce of nitro-glycerine, although the regular cartridge contains ten grains of guncotton and half an ounce of nitro-glycerine. He claims that the gun can shoot from thirty to fifty times a minute; that it has no recoil, no smoke, no flash; that it weighs only three and a half pounds, and can be made for $3.50.

To show all these virtues of his invention he aimed at a boulder as large as a street car and smashed it to bits. The report drew a large crowd, and finally Policeman Borneman. Prall was summarily arrested. Notwithstanding the explanations of Prall and his friends, he was taken before Magistrate Limon of Weehawken, who, not being of a scientific turn of mind and of the same opinion as the policeman in regard to the experimental tests of inventions, fined Prall $5 and costs. Prall says that the next test will be made up in the Adirondacks.

Appeal for a Crippled Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to provide medical care in an institution for a young woman of good character, for many years hopelessly crippled by rheumatism, and who is perfectly helpless. The relatives are in such humble circumstances that they cannot aid more than they do. The case is eminently worthy of the interest of the public. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

REV. MR. WILLIAMS DISCHARGED

Pastor Who Threatened Life of Raynor Set Free by Magistrate — His Son Edward Held.

The Rev. Christopher S. Williams, pastor of the Fenimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Flatbush, was placed on trial before Magistrate Teale, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday, and was discharged. He was accused of having threatened William H. Raynor of 1,334 Eastern Parkway with a revolver on Saturday. His son, Edward Williams, who was charged with assaulting Dennis Collins of Sheepshead Bay, was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

Collins was the first to testify. He said that with Raynor and two other workmen employed in building Mr. Williams's new house, on Linden Boulevard, he was talking about the pastor's action in entering the house after the floors had been varnished. They criticised Mr. Williams, and were overheard by his son, who came out of the house and told Collins to stop talking. Williams followed up this command, Collins said, by striking him in the face. They clinched, and then, according to the witness, the pastor came out of the house, drawing a revolver from his hip pocket, and said: "You scoundrels, I have a good mind to shoot all hands." Raynor corroborated Collins's story, and Albert Inge and A. F. Creamer testified to the same effect.

The pastor then took the stand and testified that after his son left the house he heard a noise and looked out of the window. "I saw my son and Collins in a clinch," he continued. "Raynor was pounding my boy on the back of the neck with his fist. I got a revolver and went out. There was a crowd around my son. I pointed the revolver at them and said: 'You scoundrels, let my boy go or I'll blow your brains out.' My object was to stop any further breach of the peace. The men ran like rats and hid behind trees. It was some time afterward before they ventured out to go for the police. I believe those fellows would have broken my head if I had not had a revolver in my hand." Edward Williams testified that Collins made some insulting remarks about his father.

Magistrate Teale discharged the pastor and held the son, paroling the latter. Ex-Judge Finnerty, who appeared for the complainants, said he was not anxious to press the charge against the preacher, but hoped the Magistrate would tell him to be more careful in the future.

"No, Judge, I will not," replied Magistrate Teale. "If you saw your son being pounded you might do the same thing, even if he were in the wrong. Mr. Williams is honorably discharged."

DEATH OF AN INJURED WOMAN.

She Was Knocked Down by a Cab Monday—Driver Is Held.

The woman who was knocked down by a hansom cab on Monday evening at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street died at Flower Hospital without regaining consciousness at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The police furnish the following description of the deceased:

"Age about forty years; height 5 feet 8 inches; complexion and hair light; eyes gray, and wore a black alpaca skirt, white waist, white stockings, and button shoes."

Edward Cull, the driver, thirty-five years old, of 109 West Fifty-third Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday and committed to the custody of the Coroner.

THE PARAN STEVENS ESTATE.

A Suit to Determine the Ownership of $26,666.66.

Service of a summons and complaint were ordered by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to be made by publication upon Mary F. Paget, Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, Edward Sydney Lewis Paget, Louise Marguerite Wemyss Paget, Arthur Wyndham Paget, Reginald Scudmore Paget, and other defendants in a suit brought against them by George E. Stibbard and George Hoadly as trustees, and against William Jay as administrator, Mary F. Paget as administratrix of the will of Henry Leiden Stevens, and the Union Trust Company as executor under the will of Marietta R. Stevens.

The complaint alleges that the suit is brought to determine the ownership of $26,666.66, which is now deposited with the Union Trust Company, under an agreement to abide the determination of the Supreme Court as to the ownership of part of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate in Boston which was included in a trust fund of $1,000,000 created by the will of Paran Stevens.

WILL OF ANNA S. COLBY.

Several Charitable Institutions and Relatives and Friend Get Legacies.

The will of Anna S. Colby, who died in Roosevelt Hospital a week ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. While Mrs. Colby spent most of her time at Lakewood during the latter part of her life, she was well known in this city. The petition to the will sets forth that there is no real property in the estate in this State, but that the personal property of the testatrix is valued at $325,000.

Mrs. Colby makes a number of bequests to charitable institutions as follows: Baptist Home for Aged and Infirm, $5,000; New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, $5,000; Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, $1,000; International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, $2,000; Armitage Day Nursery and Kindergarten, $3,000; Baptist Mission Society, $1,000; Infirmary for Crippled Children, $1,000.

To her sons, Howard Augustus and Everett Colby, the testatrix bequeaths all her household effects, plate, carriages, &c., besides $75,000 each in cash. More than a score of relatives and friends are remembered. The will is dated Aug. 11, 1896. Colgate Hoyt and the sons of Mrs. Colby are named as the executors of the will.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Peter Muller Arrested as the Result of a Love Romance.

Peter Muller, a well-to-do resident of Bronx Borough, was arrested as a result of a love romance by Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday on an order issued by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $3,000. Marie Magdalene Mueller, who lives with her parents at 549 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, is the complainant.

In her complaint Miss Mueller alleges that she first met the defendant in 1896. Soon after their meeting she entered into his employ. According to Miss Mueller, Muller owned several houses in the upper portion of the city. She was employed as an agent. It was her duty to let the houses and collect rents. Miss Mueller asserts that almost from the day upon which she entered into the defendant's employ he began making love to her.

On the evening of July 28, 1896, says Miss Mueller in her complaint, the "question was popped." Would she be his wife? Yes, she thought she would, and she demurely told him so. Then he gave her a ring, she says.

Miss Mueller says that a few months later, however, she noticed that Muller's love did not seem as ardent as it had previously been. Muller, on some pretext, had gotten back the ring he originally had given, and finally ceased calling at the home of the plaintiff, and intimated that everything was at an end.

On Aug. 26 last Miss Mueller called on the defendant at his home, 605 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. She told him that she would be disgraced if he did not keep his promise. He coolly informed her that he would never marry her. The young girl immediately had her father appointed as guardian ad litem for her, and through him she brought suit to recover $75,000 damages.

No Fayerweather Receiver.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the motion made by Roger M. Sherman and William Blaikie, counsel for Emma S. Fayerweather, for the appointment of a receiver in the suit against the executors of the Fayerweather estate. Judge Lacombe said that the complainants may take an order enjoining Ritch, Bulkley and Vaughan from paying out any more of the $800,000 still in their hands until a final hearing is had.

The "choking spells" of Whooping-Cough soon disappear when treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—adv.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

WITH MAGISTRATE POOL

How the Affairs of the West Side Police Court Are Conducted.

POLICEMAN OWENS ARRESTED

His Evidence Corroborated by Fellow-Officer, but Prisoner Is Released—Lawyer Newburger Says He Will Complain to District Attorney.

Magistrate Joseph Pool is now presiding over the West Side Police Court. The first prisoner brought before him yesterday was a Britisher. He gave the name of Frederic Williams, and said that he was a guest of the Hoffman House. He was charged with malicious mischief. The officer who made the arrest said that Williams took a haberdasher's sign at 1,129 Broadway and threw it into an areaway. Magistrate Pool exclaimed:

"What! a fine-looking man like you doing such things, pranks of a boy! No, it is not larceny. What's that? Oh! the charge is malicious mischief—no—yes—I see. Well, aren't you ashamed? Sorry for you. You ought to be fined more, but I'll only make it $5. Next!"

"What's that? Say that again. You had your husband arrested for beating you. Now you want the charge withdrawn? All right. He'll beat you again and it'll serve you right. Good-bye. But let me tell you! Don't you ever come bothering this Court again with your troubles. Next.

"What you got here? Four, five women—some black and some white. Well, what's the matter with 'um?"

"Yer Honer," said Policeman Trojan, "I saw these women several times at midnight stop and speak to vari—"

"Did you hear what they said? No? Then you've got no case. Never mind what else you've got to say. Stop, I say stop. You're all discharged."

"But, yer Honer—" broke in Policeman Trojan.

"Never mind 'yer Honor.' I have enough of you policemen coming in with prisoners and then not having any evidence against them to convict them and going away telling everybody that the Magistrate wouldn't convict anybody and there was no use making arrests. I discharge these women on your own evidence, officer. Don't come here again with any more such prisoners or without them either as far as I care. Next.

A Shoplifting Case.

"Your name is Mrs. Minnie Raab and you live at 516 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey? Yes? You heard what Mrs. Annie James and George Barnard, special detectives for Siegel & Cooper's, said about you shoplifting those little articles, valued at $2 to $3. Is it true? It isn't? No! Ah!

"Mrs. James, have you a license to arrest people? Oh! you have not!

"But I didn't—"

"Never mind. I'll do the talking. That's it. That's it. Here we have people in this city making arrests without authority. What protection has a citizen when an ordinary man or woman can come along and arrest him? It is a pernicious practice. It should be stopped at once. If I can help it I will not tolerate such action."

Bernard showed a shield, and said that he was licensed to arrest people by the Police Commission. The proof was so strong against the prisoner that she was finally held in the small bond of $25 for trial.

Magistrate Pool (sotto voice:) "It beats all how vindictive these women detectives are."

"What are you doing there—putting that stolen property in your valise, Mr. Barnard? Stop it! Stop it! Give that property over to the property clerk.

"I have been informed that often during the trial of these shoplifting cases down town different goods are shown from what were produced in the Police Court. Now, this is an injustice. I am not going to tolerate it."

Then, in quick succession, four colored people were brought before the Magistrate on various charges. They were dismissed. Later in the day some more were brought, but their cases were either dismissed or postponed. An officer made a statement today that since he had been there he had not seen a single colored person convicted of anything.

"You're name is Mrs. Annie de Mount of 147 West Ninety-eighth Street. Your husband strikes you; doesn't give you money; stays out all night? Is that so, prisoner?"

"No, Sir. I can prove, but I haven't had—that is, I—I—I—"

"Never mind any more. Three hundred dollars bond; default of which four months in jail."

All that Mrs. de Mount heard was the last four words. She cried out:

"Oh, my God! Judge, I didn't mean that. Please don't do it; don't send him to jail. I'll take it all back. I withdraw everything."

"Too late, Madam. The decision of this court—"

"But, Judge, please not to jail."

"He's already there if he don't get that bond. I have too much of this foolishness. No. You've done it, now stand it. Next."

Policeman Owens Arrested.

"Your name is Nora McLaughlin, 559 West Forty-fourth Street? Your husband Patrick ill-treats you and your little baby? He works at Campbell's paper factory, Twenty-fifth Street; makes good money. You don't get any of it? Is that it? All right. Young man, what have you to say?"

"It's all a forgery—that is, it's all a—a perjury. I was brought here so quickly, or I could prove—"

"Yes, I suppose so; $300 bonds. Never mind, young man. Next!"

A lawyer here interrupted: "Your Honor, I have seven witnesses and have been waiting—"

"Well, wait till I get ready."

"But my case was before all these."

"I've got other cases, and I'm going to try them first."

Policemen Robert Thorpe and Lewis Owens, both of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, now stepped up to the rail with the air of men who expect to be complimented for some special service.

"This colored woman," said Policeman Owens, "was making a disturbance after midnight. I tried to make her stop; went back to her house. She called me vile names, tried to hit me with paving stones, bit my finger," which he held up wrapped in a rag, "but I finally arrested her. Policeman Thorpe saw it all and helped me. I had to use considerable force, for she wouldn't come."

Thorpe corroborated the statements of Owens.

"It was dis way, Jedge; both of dem cops came after me. I wasn't doing nutthing at all. They said, 'Les give it to dat brack niggah wench.' Den dat man clubbed me. He knocked mah tooth out. Here it is. I didn't bit no finger, Jedge. Dis woman seen it all. She'll tell just what I do."

And she did.

"You're discharged. Step down. Sergeant, I order Policeman Owens's arrest. Get the warrant ready. I hold him in $2,000 bond."

"That's the first time I ever heard of a man being held in $2,000 bond without a hearing," faintly whispered one lawyer to another.

"Oh! everything goes here. This is your first trip here. Why, that ain't nothing. 'The'—what is that?—'the unexpected always happens here.'"

"Don't let Policeman Owens leave. He's under arrest. It's 12 o'clock. I'm going to luncheon. Adjourned till 2."

"Performance Closed."

Then the Magistrate rushed into his private room, and one of the clerks said, in a voice loud enough to be heard by everybody in the room, and there were at least 100 there:

"This ——— performance is closed till 2 o'clock. The curtain will then go up again; the vaudeville will continue till 4; the old man will continue to occupy the centre of the stage. He has now gone to take the reporters to luncheon."

In the afternoon, during Officer Owens's examination, his lawyer, David E. Newburger, made several objections to the Magistrate's rulings. Magistrate Pool told him that he was making himself ridiculous and that his father instead of himself ought to be there for trial. There was a wordy war between Magistrate and lawyer.

Magistrate Pool at length ordered Newburger put off the bridge and outside the railing, where the lawyer kept breaking in on the examination till Magistrate Pool had him ejected from the courtroom. When Newburger shouted to the Magistrate as he walked out that he would complain to the District Attorney. During the proceeding Magistrate Pool ordered Newburger's arrest three times, but the arrest was not made. Owens was held for examination to-morrow.

At our Warren St. store and 32nd St. store there are carpenters, painters, plasterers, electricians and their followers.

We're beautifying ourselves.

But in trying to keep the noise and confusion a secret, we've cut off a lot of room and can't show our new fall goods.

Meanwhile if any of you boys, or you boys' fathers, want to lay in supplies for fall, our Prince St. store is the place to come; we don't need beautifying there.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW NEED FOR EDUCATION.

The Study of America's Foreign Interests and the Functions of Our Schoolmasters.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—At the evening session of the American Social Science Association to-night United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris of Washington read a paper on "The Significance of the Recent Advance in College and University Education in the United States." He said, in part:

"It has been a question of time only during the past twenty years when we as a Nation should take our actual part in the management of the affairs of the world; when we should be counted with the others as a sixth great power in the government of Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea.

"This very Summer we have entered upon our new epoch as an active agent in the collected whole of great powers. This new era is one of great portent to the statesmen of America. All legislation hereafter must be scrutinized, in view of its influence upon our international relations. We cannot any longer have that smug sense of security and isolation which has permitted us to legislate without considering the effect of our action on foreign nations. Hereafter our foremost National interest must be the foreign one, and consequently the highest studies must be made on the characters, inclinations, and interests of foreign powers.

"It is obvious that this study requires a greater breadth of education, more careful studies in history and in the manners and customs of European nations; their methods of organizing armies and navies. We must even master foreign literatures and see what are the fundamental aspirations of the people who read them. All this study concerns the systems of education in this country. It indicates the function of the schoolmaster in the coming time.

"It is a complete surprise for us to learn the actual statistics in regard to the schooling of our people. In 1872 the records of higher education show for the entire Nation an enrollment of 590 students in each 1,000,000 of inhabitants—a little more than one college student on an average for each community of 2,000 population. Not only did the growth of schools for higher education keep up with the growth in population, but the enrollment increased year by year until 1895, when, instead of 590 students, we had 1,190 to each 1,000,000. The quota had doubled, and it has since increased.

"It is the more surprising when we call to mind the fact that the standard of admission to the freshman class has been placed higher. Considering the amount of work counted as higher education fifty years, or even twety-five years, ago, and now performed by high schools and academies, we are right in affirming that the quota receiving higher education in each 1,000,000 of people is three times as great as twenty-five years ago.

"With the great inventions of the age, we find ourselves all living on a border land. We are brought into contact with alien nationalities and alien forms of civilization. We are forever placed in antagonism with some environment, material or spiritual, and our endeavor must perforce be to effect a reconciliation—to unite the conflicting ideas in a deeper one that conserves what is good in each. There is no other resource—we must look to higher education to furnish the formulae for the solution of the problem of our National life. We accordingly rejoice in the fact of the increasing popularity of the university in both of its functions—that of culture and that of specialization."

BURIED ALIVE BY PLAYMATES.

Bernard Owens of Troy a Victim of Mock Spanish-American War.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Bernard Owens, aged eight, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon by playmates. With some other boys he had organized companies, representing Americans and Spaniards. They attacked each other in a sham battle.

Young Owens fell. Picked up as dead, he was buried in a quickly dug grave under several feet of earth. Subsequently he was forgotten, and this morning, when the body was recovered, he was really dead.

KLONDIKERS DISAPPOINTED.

Few Returning Adventurers Bring Gold Dust on the Roanoke.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived to-day from St. Michael, Alaska, with 459 passengers and gold dust which a conservative estimate places at $1,500,000. The bulk of it was the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the North American Trading and Transportation Company. The amount consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce is $600,000.

A majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate passengers numbered about seventy-five. Of these probably twenty-five had over $10,000 each. The amounts held by the remaining fifty range from $100 to $50,000. The following is a list of the more fortunate men and the amounts they brought back:

M. W. Jenkins, $53,000; Theodore Anderson, $50,000; George Carmack, $35,000; Stick Jim, $35,000; Tagish Charley, $35,000; Ike Powers, $15,000; H. Doane, $15,000; F. Renaud, $15,000.

These men were among the first who went to the Klondike. George Carmack was the discoverer of the Klondike. He located the first claim on Bonanza Creek. Stick Jim and Tagish Charley are full-blooded Indians.

Trolley Car Conductor Killed.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Matthew O'Connell of Bergen Road and Neptune Avenue, Greenville, a trolley car conductor, was killed in an unusual accident to-day. As his car reached the Avenue D railroad bridge the trolley pole slipped from the wire, and O'Connell, who was on the rear platform, seized the rope attached to the pole in order to again place the pole on the wire. O'Connell was drawn over the rear platform with the rope in his hands, and, letting go, fell behind the car. Motorman John Shay of Myrtle Avenue, Greenville, at that moment released the brake of the car, and it went backward. Before O'Connell could get off the track the car had passed over him and almost cut his body in two. Motorman Shay was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and is awaiting the action of the Coroner.

National Bank at Tracy, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The First National Bank of Tracy, Iowa, has been authorized to begin business. Capital, [illegible]

[illegible]

APROPOS OF RUGS.

Harmony is to a color scheme what melody is to music: In the better specimens of the fruit of the Oriental loom there is a certain indefinable "melodiousness" of tint and tone. This is true even of rugs woven in bright and contrasting colors. Our Ruggery is rich in the most beautiful examples of "rug melody"; in some are picturesque portrayals of myths and legends of the ancient Eastern World; in others, "bizarre" combinations of sacred trees, animals, etc.

Furniture fancies instinct with originality and beauty now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LIMITED TRAINS TO CONTINUE.

George H. Daniels Says the Lake Shore Will Not Be Withdrawn—Passenger Differentials.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, was in Buffalo this morning. When asked what foundation there was for the report that the road's limited trains would be withdrawn said: "The story is utterly false. The Lake Shore Limited, which is our fastest New York-Chicago train, will not be withdrawn. The Lake Shore Limited is a very profitable train and is a necessity."

When asked if passenger differentials would be abolished, he replied as follows: "Passenger differentials will be abolished. I think my views are entertained and held by several more influential General Passenger Agents. The inequality of differentials at the present day has left no doubt in our minds that the so-called 'strong' lines deserve protection as well as the 'weak' ones. Competition for passenger traffic has assumed such a bitter state in late years, and service of the different lines has been improved until now it is folly to ask the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central to grant any concessions to their competitors.

"The strength of our position on this matter has been brought to bear on the proper authorities, and differentials are surely to be abolished within the near future. A common rate, common time rule will be adopted in its stead."

NEW VANDERBILT OFFICES.

Headquarters of Three Big Lines May Be Centred in Chicago—President Callaway's Idea.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—If the plans of the executive officers of the consolidated Vanderbilt system of railroads are carried out the headquarters of three of the biggest Eastern roads will soon be moved to Chicago. Immediately after the consolidation of the Vanderbilt lines—the New York Central, West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel Plate—several months ago, the scheme of centralizing the general offices of the different lines, as well as the finances, was suggested, it is said, by President Callaway of the New York Central. The idea has been developed for months, and is now said to have been agreed to by all of the interested parties.

The contemplated change, as outlined by one close to the head of one of the roads, will bring the headquarters of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and the Michigan Central to Chicago, leaving the general offices of the New York Central and the West Shore in New York, as at present.

The general offices of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate always have been in Cleveland, while the President of the Michigan Central and his chief advisers have stuck to Detroit, the General Passenger Agent being the only executive officer of the line having a residence in Chicago. The Vanderbilt lines, as now operated, terminate in New York and Chicago, and all the through business moves between the two cities.

ADOLPH SUTRO'S WILL ATTACKED

Four Heirs Claim the ex-Mayor of San Francisco Was Incompetent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Four heirs of the Adolph Sutro estate have begun a contest of the will on the ground that the ex-Mayor was mentally incompetent to execute a valid instrument at the date mentioned in the document.

Those who challenge the probate of their father's will are Mrs. R. V. Morbio, Mrs. Neusbaum, Edgar Sutro, and Miss Clara Sutro. Their attorneys will attack the will on all the legal grounds allowed by the statutes of California.

Two of the heirs, Mrs. Dr. Emma Merritt and Charles Sutro, have not joined in the contest. The matter came before Judge Coffey to-day.

GUATEMALAN-MEXICAN FEUDS.

Gen. Barrilas Beats a Horse Dealer and Seizes All His Animals.

TAPACHULA, Mexico, Aug. 30.—Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by Guatemalan Army officers. The worst case is that of Triniday Voga, an honest farmer, who was told by the Guatemalans that they wanted to buy horses, and he accordingly crossed the line with a large number to meet Ben Barrilas, who seized his animals and had him beaten.

This outrage caused much indignation. Other similar actions are under investigation, and information will be given the Government of the republic. The Guatemalans appear to be actuated by an intense hatred of Mexicans, taking every opportunity to insult and rob the humblest people.

$500,000 FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

Blaze Starts in the Phillips-Butteroff Company's Building.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Fire broke out at 2:10 o'clock this morning in the fifth floor of the large establishment of the Phillips-Butteroff Manufactory, dealers in stoves and tinware, on College Street, and spread rapidly, destroying the building and those occupied by A. J. Warren, furniture dealer; Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware, and the Davie Printing Company. The building occupied by the American National Bank was considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and is covered by insurance.

The loss sustained by the Phillips-Butteroff Manufacturing Company on stock and building is estimated at $175,000; A. J. Warren, loss on stock, $25,000; loss on building, $82,000; Phillips & Stevenson, loss on stock, $28,000; American National Bank, loss on building, $20,000; Davie Printing Company, loss on stock, $4,000; J. M. Head, loss on Phillips & Stevenson building, $20,000. These losses are pretty well covered by insurance.

Martin Austin Held Up and Robbed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Martin Austin, athletic director for the New York Athletic Club at its Travers Island house, was held up and robbed last night. He was on his way home, when he was stopped on Pelham Avenue by three men, who demanded his money, and when he tried to get away from them he was knocked down and beaten. When he was unconscious his jewelry and money were taken. He can give no description of his assailants.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

EXHIBIT NO. I.

Ready! The Suit Department is showing some nobby styles for early Fall wear. We want you to pass judgment upon them.

To round up August with record-breaking figures we've pared the prices on these Suits down almost to the quick, so as to make the early buying easy. The range of prices runs from

$18 to $33.

but we can't make types tell one-half the loveliness that's crowded into them. It discounts words by just so much as the complete show later on will discount the present. Come!

H. O'NEILL & CO.

MAYOR VAN WYCK HOME AGAIN.

Returns from His Vacation and Resumes Business by Signing the Tax Rate Resolution.

Mayor Van Wyck returned yesterday from his vacation. He was looking unusually well, and his face was tanned. A new blue carpet, with yellow and brown figures, had been placed on the floor of his office. President Guggenheimer, who has been Acting Mayor, left last night to represent the Mayor at the State Agricultural Fair, where to-day has been set aside as "Greater New York Day."

One of Mr. Van Wyck's first acts was to sign the resolution of the Municipal Assembly fixing the tax rate at $2.01 for 1898 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Mayor also signed the resolution providing for a celebration of the proclamation of peace and for honoring the soldiers and sailors of the war. The Mayor will probably appoint to-day a committee of 100 to make arrangements for the celebration.

Shea Opposes More Bridge Loops.

The report of Engineer Martin on the proposal to make another loop for the trolley cars on the bridge, 100 feet nearer the Brooklyn end than the present loops, was sent by Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday to the Brooklyn trolley companies. Commissioner Shea expressed himself to a reporter as not favoring the plan for an additional loop. The matter will be discussed by Engineer Martin and the trolley companies' engineers.

THE DE WITT MURDER CASE.

Dr. Koerner Returns Much Wrought Up Over Coroner's Attitude.

Dr. William F. Koerner of 154 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, on account of whose absence last week Coroner Delap was unable to proceed with the inquest in the case of Joseph De Witt, the twenty-two-months-old child who was found to have been murdered on the morning of Aug. 20 in the home of his parents, 71 Penn Street, returned from a vacation yesterday, and was much wrought up over the attitude manifested toward him by the Coroner. "As far as the Coroner is concerned," said Dr. Koerner, "I think he censured me without any cause at all. I think his attitude toward me has been very unkind, and it is very disagreeable to a man in my position. It looks as if I had left town on account of this case. On the contrary, as soon as I understood that I was wanted I telegraphed to the Coroner, and told him that if he must have me before my vacation was over I would come. I did not hear from him.

"I still hold that the child was chloroformed to death, and that he was not suffocated. If he had been asphyxiated the face would have borne the marks, but there was not a mark, except a slight trace of burning about the mouth, such as would have been caused by the application of chloroform."

The physician said that, in his opinion, the child had been dead two or three hours when he reached the house. He declined to say whether or not Mrs. De Witt had been chloroformed at the same time as her child. He said that the bruise on her forehead could have been inflicted by herself, and that there was no doubt that when he was summoned she had been chloroformed by somebody. Dr. Koerner declared that he was still convinced that burglars committed the crime. The inquest in the case will be held on the night of Sept. 10.

BOY KILLS A RABBI.

Teacher of Hebrew Kicked to Death in a Chicago Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Seeking to save a child from the attack of a seventeen-year-old boy, Louis Rosenbloom, a Jewish rabbi and a teacher of Hebrew, was himself assaulted and kicked to death to-day. John Schlechta, the boy charged with the murder, lives with his mother at 230 De Koven Street.

In the same house lives a family named Levi. The rabbi had been intrusted with the education of one of the children of this family. Young Schlechta had locked three-year-old Julius Levi in a shed, and when the child's mother objected he struck her in the face. Hyman Levi, eleven years old, the boy whom Rabbi Rosenbloom was teaching, interfered in his mother's behalf, and he was kicked into the street.

At this juncture the teacher arrived and ordered Schlecta to leave the boy alone. Schlecta turned on Rabbi Rosenbloom and struck him in the mouth, then followed the blow with a fierce attack with his heels. The rabbi rolled into the street and tried to regain his feet, but before he could rise Schlecta was upon him, and renewed the assault. Half a dozen young men who had been loitering in the vicinity took a hand in the attack, and did not desist until the clang of a patrol wagon warned them of the approach of the police. By the time the officers had arrived they had all fled, and only the rabbi was in the street. He was picked up, but died before the wagon could be started for the hospital.

Rabbi Rosenbloom was born in Poland, and was sixty-four years of age. He was graduated from a university in Europe, and was considered a talented man. He came to America four years ago.

TRAGEDY IN GREENFIELD, MASS.

Conrad Singerly Commits Suicide After Wounding a Woman.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Conrad Singerly fired three shots from a revolver at Mrs. Joseph Hibbard to-day, slightly wounding her, after which he committed suicide. Singerly was about thirty-three years of age. He had a wife and three children.

The shooting occurred near the home of Mrs. Hibbard. All the circumstances attending the affair had not been learned by the police up to a late hour this afternoon, but it was thought that Singerly was infatuated with Mrs. Hibbard, and that the shooting was the result of a quarrel.

The only injury sustained by the woman was a wound on one finger, the other bullets having gone wide. After firing at Mrs. Hibbard, Singerly did not wait to ascertain the results of his shots, but ran a short distance, and then stopped and put a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly.

Mad Dog Bites Insane Patients.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A mad dog at the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane yesterday bit a number of patients and tore a thumb from the hand of Dr. F. A. Todd, First Assistant Superintendent. The dog was killed after a desperate fight, and was examined by Dr. Newton, who found it was suffering from rabies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evenings.
The Serenade 9:00 P. M.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, W. Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 32d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30 P. M. Sun., 3:30 P. M.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

DALY'S
Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées to-day and Saturday, at 2.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Fourth Big Week. To-day at 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
SEATS 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
LAST FOUR TIMES.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.

Mat. Sat. Ext. Mat. nxt. Mon., Labor Day.
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson in Famous Play,
Prices, 25c, 50c., 75c., $1.
The Old Homestead.
Mats. To-day, Sat., & Labor Day, 2. Eve., 8:15.

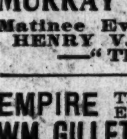
LYCEUM Next Thursday Eve. at 8:15. SOTHERN
THURSDAY EVENING the first performance of
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
..........By Anthony Hope, Esq.

AMERICAN. | Second Year Opera in English.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Ev'gs. 25c.-$1. Mats. Wed., 25, 50c.; Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
Box Office Now Open.
BOCCACCIO.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. 1 NOON TO 11 P. M.
BARTON HILL & CO., ISABELLE URQUHART, 4 COHANS, Biograph, Cool Air, Big Bill.

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS NEXT MON. EVE.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN NEW SOUSA OPERA THE CHARLATAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., n'r. B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat.
An Avalanche of Fun.
Hoyt's A Day and a Night.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15; Matinée, 2.
Matinee Every Day, 25c; Even'gs, 50c
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.,
—"THE NEW SOUTH."—

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evgs., 8:20. Sat. Mat.
WM. GILLETTE | TOO MUCH JOHNSON.
Sept. 5—GILLETTE in "SECRET SERVICE."

WALLACK'S THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1,
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled
THE MEDDLER.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
OPENS NEXT SAT. SALE NOW ON.
THE TURTLE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN [illegible]
CAKE WALK and Big [illegible]
In case of rain, Performance [illegible]

COLUMBUS, Columbus [illegible]
Mat. To-day. [illegible] Christo[illegible]

14TH ST. THEATRE, Corner 6th [illegible]
Prices. Big production. Fourth [illegible]
Dreyfus case. DEVIL'S ISLAND.

HARLEM Opera House. | Evenings at [illegible]
A Strange[illegible]

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing dates, Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

LEAVE FOR PUERTO RICO TO-DAY.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon Will Sail on the Seneca.

The transport Seneca will sail from Pier 22, Brooklyn, at noon to-day with Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Commission. Admiral Schley will be accompanied by Lieuts. J. H. Sears and B. Wells, Jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, all of his staff.

The Seneca will also carry a Post Office force of twenty persons, six surgeons, a number of nurses, and a score of officers going to join their commands in Puerto Rico. The steamer will carry 2,000 tons of provisions, which will include malted [illegible], cereals, and ice.

John H. Maston, who was appointed Superintendent of Mails in Brooklyn by Postmaster Wilson yesterday, will also sail on the steamship Seneca to complete the work of Arranging postal facilities on the island of Puerto Rico. He will assume his duties in the Brooklyn office Nov. 1.